Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

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WRITERS TAKE OATH TO PUSH THOUGHT WAR

Society for Service to State Through Press to Launch Big Campaign Next Month

DECLARATION IS ADOPTED

Greater Efforts in Wiping Out Liberal Ideas Pledged in Face Of Italian Tragedy

A declaration that the people of the Empire have got to win the war of thought against America and Britain was adopted and published by the Society for Service to the State through the Press on September 17.

Early next month, the society, which has a membership of more than 1,000 throughout the country, will open a campaign to drive home to the people that it is important to defeat American and British ideas if the War of Greater East Asia is to be brought to a conclusively victorious end. The members of the society, who are determined to act as an attack party in the war against American and British ideas will be speakers at lecture meetings which will be organized by the society at the principal cities during the campaign.

The declaration, that epitomizes the position of the society in the war of thought, was approved at a special meeting of the directors of the society called on September 15 following a session of the society's committee for study of measures for the conduct of thought war.

Gist of Declaration

The declaration follows in substance:

"We burn with indignation at the act of treachery of the Italian puppet regime. This shameful act and the tragedy of the breaking-up of Italy that followed are traceable to nefarious American and British propaganda and to the blind bombing of Rome and other Italian cities by anti-Axis planes and other anti-Axis acts which were contrary to all the canons of humanity. Fundamentally they were due to the existence of a traitorous element in Italy that did not understand the objects of the mother country's war, upheld the thought and spirit of the foes, and was in league with them in the province of thought.

"We are in profound sympathy with Benito Mussolini in the position he was in, where he had to conduct war while resisting an element within the country that had no knowledge of the aims of the war Italy was fighting, lacked the will to continue hostilities, and stood in the way of the mother country's war effort. The steady increase in the pressure of war, enemy propaganda, and the activities of an element in the country that responded to the foes threatened to end what had been achieved by him in 20 years. All this is due to the fact that there was a failure to carry out the conviction of the country at home and the element in the nation whose thoughts were unsound was left to itself, instead of being got rid of. The greatest cause of the Italian tragedy was the failure of the people of Italy to have a sense of harmony in the true sense of the word and to understand thoroughly the life of the State.

Consequence of Treachery

"One consequence of the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime, which was a sin against Heaven and man is that the loyalty of the people of Italy to their country has been thrown down to the mud. Another is that a wrong decision has been made about the future of Italy. Still another is that an indelible stain has been put on history as the act of the Badoglio regime was a betrayal of the allies. We think we are to take the breaking-up of Italy and the confusion arising there as a consequence of the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime as a warning of the gods.

"Thanks to the faithfulness of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the quick action of the German forces, Il Duce Mussolini has regained his freedom and the establishment of a new Italian Government is in sight. There is no doubt that Italy's destiny will be saved once more.

"In order for us to perform the historic mission of our Empire we must triumph in the war of thought, perfect the basic structure for certain victory at home and establish abroad the spiritual basis of the new order embodying the great principle of Hakko Iu. In the present time of the greatest national crisis in our history we are bound to reflect profoundly, make a clean sweep of American and

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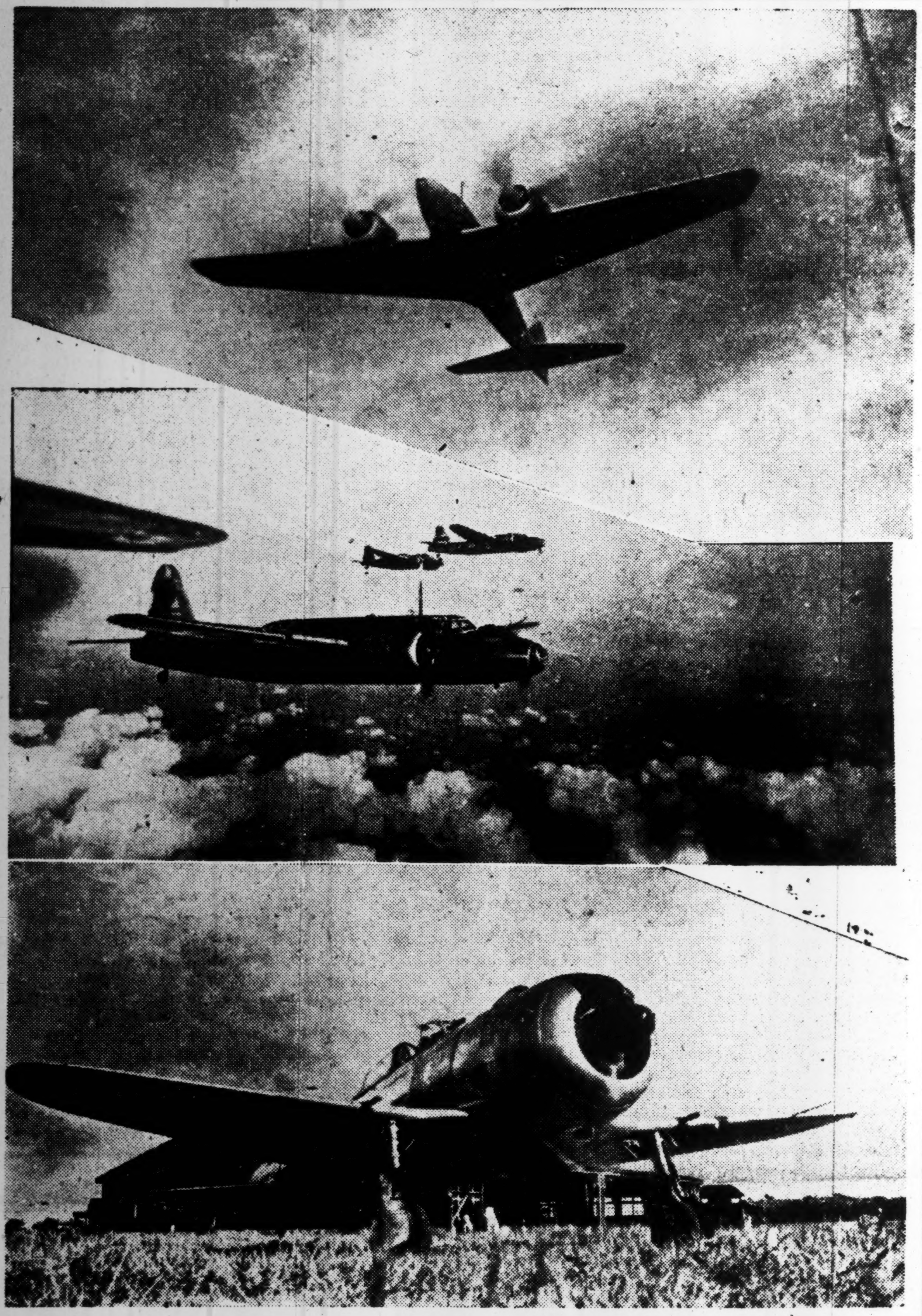
Our Mighty Warplanes



Three up-to-date types of Japanese aircraft, which have become the terror of American and British planes ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, were made known to the public Saturday by the War Ministry. These invincible aircraft of our armed forces are shown above, the topmost picture being that of the Shitei scouter, the middle one that of the bomber, Donryu, and the bottom one that of the Shoki fighter.
(By courtesy of the War Ministry)

CRACK JAPANESE PLANES

Shitei Scouter, Shoki Fighter and Donryu Bomber, 3 Up-to-Date Types Carrying Nippon's Might To Far-Flung War Theaters

Three up-to-date types of aircraft which are now carrying the armed might of Japan to far-flung theaters of war in the Pacific and on the Continent were made known to the public Saturday by the War Ministry with Aviation Day falling on September 20.

They are the scouting plane commonly called the Shitei, the fighter called the Shoki and the heavy bomber called the Donryu.

The Shitei scouting planes displayed their great efficiency in the Malai campaign in searching out suitable landing places for our ground forces and carrying out reconnaissance in the Singapore and Sumatra operations. Their speed is such that they have been able to outdistance the most desperate enemy fighter groups while fulfilling their duties, Buffalo fighters, for instance, being left far behind with ease. The Shiteis have also contributed much to the success of our operations by photographing enemy bases and collecting other valuable data.

The Shoki fighters have a brilliant record of having shot down the best American and British planes. Their inspiring shapes are now to be seen over the Burmese front and over the American air bases in China. They take pride in their supreme performance both in ascending, circling and other points.

Superiority of Donryus

Whereas American or British bombers cannot enter a zone of Japanese airpower in daylight without being escorted by fighters, the Donryu bombers majestically appear over enemy positions unescorted in broad daylight and release deadly missiles on the panic-stricken enemy. This is something only Japanese airmen can do and only the Donryus can attempt. The Americans are vaunting the prowess of their Dragon bombers but, as their name implies, the Donryus can swallow even Dragons.

In the Malai campaign, while enemy bombers were attacking Japanese convoys under escort of fighters, the Donryus, singly or in groups of only a few planes, thrust into the midst of the huge mass of enemy bombers and scattered them and succeeded in protecting the convoys. It is these Donryus that so frequently pounded Port Darwin.

The Donryus look something like some of our Navy planes and the enemy often found it difficult to make the distinction. Their distinguishing feature is the split tail through which machine-guns may be fired. The well-known cartoonist Ippei Okamoto has donated to the Army a picture in which the legendary demigod Shoki is grasping Roosevelt by the nape of his neck and trampling Churchill underfoot to symbolize the triumph of the Shoki fighters over American and British planes, a pun being made on the words "ki", planes, and "ki", devils.

Designer Comments

Commenting on the performance of the Shitei scouting planes, Engineer Tomio Kubo, 35, chief of the fifth designing section of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Aircraft Works in X X, who devoted all his learning and experience to the designing of the new plane as chief engineer, told the Domei interviewer in Nagoya:

"The Shitei may be considered to have created an epoch in the performance of scouting planes, in that it can excel fighters in speed and cruising capacity. Thus it can penetrate into enemy lines protected by fighters and operate without fear of being overtaken. Recently, the Americans are building P-38's to compete with our Shitei but they are imperfect as scouting planes. They are thus using fighters and bombers for short-distance reconnaissance purposes but they have limitations in that way.

"The Shitei has been used in the War of Greater East Asia, before it and since its outbreak, and in the southern regions it is now quite active. We designed it on the basis of the ideas imparted to us by the famous Army pilot the late Lieutenant-Colonel Yuzo Fujita.

"The question is now that of mass production of these new types of aircraft as much as that of making even further improvements in performance. Materials, equipment, fuel, electric machinery, radio and photography must all be mobilized on the priority basis and as quickly as possible for the production of aircraft."

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, September 19, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Sense of Responsibility

NIPPON SANGYO.—The report that a young technical sublieutenant engaged in some work connected with the machinery-building service of the Navy arsenal has put an end to his own life out of an overwhelming sense of responsibility impresses us most profoundly. At a time when the nation is devoting heart and soul to the task of increasing production, it is an event that should prove a lesson to many quarters. It is only proper that the Navy should have accorded the late sublieutenant a naval funeral befitting his sublime warrior's spirit. We must make up our minds to let his spirit live on forever in us and others.

Two things strike us about his death. The one is that our fighting men, whether on the firing line or in technical service, consider their duties heavier in the scale of values than their lives. The sublieutenant had only been a short time out of college and already he was imbued with such a warrior's spirit. The other is that we who are serving our country in our respective occupation, whatever they are, must work with the same spirit of selfless devotion, so that we may come to regard our responsibilities weightier than our lives.

We moan profoundly over the death of a young man of the ability of the sublieutenant. We would

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JAPANESE AIM IS REITERATED BY SPOKESMAN

Colonel Saito Tells Manila Audience of Mission to Emancipate East Asia

MANCHOUKUO IS PRAISED

Land of Peace and Plenty, Says Officer on Anniversary of Mukden Incident

Domei

MANILA, September 17.—On the eve of the twelfth anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, Colonel Jiro Saito, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines asserted this evening in a radio speech that "just as we fought in 1931 for the liberation of 40,000,000 Manchurians so do we today fight not only for the existence, security and welfare of our country but also for the emancipation of all oppressed peoples in Greater East Asia. Already our brilliant victories have made possible the partial accomplishment of this glorious mission," Colonel Saito said. "The Nanking Government of China has regained her full-fledged sovereignty; Thailand has recovered her lost territories; Burma has become independent; the peoples in East Indies have been granted active participation in administration; and the Philippines is on the threshold of her long-cherished independence."

Great Progress Cited

Reviewing the Manchurian Incident Colonel Saito pointed out that in the 12 eventful years which have elapsed since September 18, 1931, the former bandit-ridden Manchoukuo is today a land of peace and plenty. Complete national unity reigns among her people and peace and order prevails even in the remotest hinterland. Modern industries are highly developed, agriculture is modernized, and she has an adequate army organized, fully-equipped, perfectly disciplined to meet the needs of her national defense.

"Today Japan has been at war against the Chungking regime for more than six years in Greater East Asia and against the Anglo-Americans in the War of the Pacific for nearly two years," Colonel Saito said. "Out of the gruelling test of this prolonged struggle, Japan has emerged stronger than ever. Her fighting capacity has increased steadily year after year while the invincible spirit of her people has risen to a greater height of heroism as the conflict became severer. Now with her gains consolidated, Japan's fighting power has been augmented and she is firmly determined to crush the Anglo-Americans.

"The noble purpose, unparalleled courage, determination, and the fighting capacity of the Axis Powers in their efforts to establish a New World Order have been amply demonstrated, while the hypocritical inaptitude, and the imperialistic designs of the Anglo-Americans who have failed to advance not even a single constructive idea or justifiable war aim, have all been exposed. It is no wonder that Providence has seen fit to bless the Axis Forces with victories in all the important decisive encounters."

Stresses Philippine Efforts

Colonel Saito concluded his radio speech with the assertion: "On this eve of the twelfth anniversary of the Manchurian Incident the Filipino people having come to realize

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130 PLANES LOST BY FOE IN 3 DAYS WHILE RAIDING BOUGAINVILLE POSITIONS

Work of Heroes Who Keep Supply Lines Open Is Told

Transports From Smallest Fishing Schooners to Ocean-Going Ships Ply Treacherous Pacific Waters to Supply Fronts in South

Domei

NEW GUINEA FRONT.—Episodes of bravery and daring of Japan's front line soldiers who are fighting a numerically superior Anglo-American army in New Guinea and in the Solomons receive much attention from the public but the heroic deeds of the men who work behind scenes to keep the vital air, land and sea supply lanes open go unnoticed.

Transports ranging from the smallest fishing schooners to ocean-going vessels with cargoes of munitions and supplies ply 2,000 miles of treacherous waters from the Japanese mainland to strategic bases below the equatorial belt. The Anglo American forces who receive the bulk of their supplies from nearby Australia have a tremendous geographical advantage over the Japanese who must supply their men from the homeland over vast stretches of waters. By severing her supply lanes, General MacArthur intends to defeat Japan by starving the Japanese soldiers. Unable to make decisive gains on the ground, General MacArthur has resorted to aerial assaults on Japanese convoys and shipping.

Tug-Boats Active

Weaving through heavily mine-laid and submarine infested waters and under constant threat of aerial attacks, the self-propelled barges, known to the Japanese soldiers as tug-boats have been making timely trips to New Guinea and the Solomons singularly or in convoy. Skippers of these tug-boats ranging from 10 to hundreds of tons relate breath-taking descriptions of their death defying missions.

Captain Kiyoshi Nagao has led his XX Maru to a certain island in the Solomons during a certain month this year and has made many a dangerous inter-island hauls. Sleepless nights, air attacks, tropical gales, swarms of insects, and uncertain drinking water imposed a severe physical strain to the crew. With the assistance of the soldiers, the unloading operation was carried out in fast receding tide and turbulent waters. The ship never departed until the last article had been delivered. The drones of hostile planes overhead tended only to boost the spirit of Captain Nagai, his men and the soldiers.

The bravery shown by Captain Nagai and his men is the indomitable spirit embedded in the hearts of all Japanese mariners. Despite the fact that the XX Maru carried out numerous lone missions under constant aerial bombardment, the ship managed to return to her base without damage or casualty.

Another barge, a midget tug-boat of XX tons, under Captain Shigeji Yamamoto delivered supplies and munitions to a certain base in New Guinea. The ship experienced two concentrated torpedo attacks from enemy submarines, but she skillfully maneuvered to safety.

Guided by the stars and the tide, Captain Imaji Nishio's boat without sufficient navigation facilities and no wireless equipment, managed to reach an isolated Japanese outpost in New Guinea. Captains Shigeru Miyoshi and Nakazo Kato are few

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Nippon Forces Down 37 Of 113 Enemy Aircraft On September 16

SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Japanese Seaplane Unit Inflicts Heavy Damage on Hostile Vessels in Solomons

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 18.—Japanese Navy Air Units in concert with anti-aircraft batteries shot down 37 of a formation of 113 American planes that raided the Japanese position on Bougainville Island in the daytime of September 16.

The enemy formation consisted of fighters and bombers including medium-sized bombers, Bell P-39's, four Grumman planes, and Vought-Sikorsky F4U's.

The results on September 16 brought the total of American planes shot down over the same island to 130 planes in three successive days.

On September 14 the Japanese Forces shot down 60 of 240 enemy raiders and on September 15 brought down 33 more of 144 attacking enemy aircraft.

The damage done to local Japanese installations was negligible.

Enemy Submarine Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 18.—Espying three enemy submarines off Cape Bisbis at the northern extremity of New Georgia at midnight on September 15, Japanese Navy planes attacked them immediately and sank one of them and caused the other two to flee.

Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 18.—While patrolling in the Solomons area at about midnight of September 16, a Japanese sea plane unit discovered troop-laden enemy transports, torpedo boats and others, and bombing them without delay, scored brilliant war results as follows:

1. Espying two enemy torpedo boats east of Gizo Island, our planes attacked them and caused them to take flight.
2. Discovering two medium-sized and two small-sized enemy transports in the offing of Rice Anchorage on New Georgia Island, our planes inflicted heavy damage on them and caused them to flee.
3. Our planes intensively bombed enemy land positions near Munda, but, due to darkness, the results could not be observed.
4. Espying two enemy torpedo boats in the offing north of Vella Lavella Island, our planes bombed them and caused them to flee.
5. Our planes found three enemy submarines off Cape Bisbis of New Georgia Island and sank one of them causing the two others to flee.

Port Darwin Raided

Japanese Air Units raided Port Darwin in Australia on Thursday, the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced, according to a Lisbon report to the Mainichi relaying information from Melbourne on Friday.

SUNK IN INDIAN OCEAN

Enemy Vessel Sent Down; Crew Reach Australia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—An anti-Axis merchantman was sunk in the Indian Ocean on August 12, it is reported here today. The crew of the sunken vessel reached an undisclosed port in Australia after spending 31 days adrift on the high seas in lifeboats.

The merchantman was attacked at daybreak, and finally sent to the bottom several hours after the crew had abandoned the ship.

PRAVDA HITS CLAIMS OF POLISH OFFICER

Soviet Press Denies Reich Has Diverted 50 Divisions From Eastern Front

Domei

MOSCOW, September 17.—Refuting the claims recently made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Refugee Polish Forces that 50 German divisions have been diverted from the Eastern Front, the Red Party organ, Pravda, on Thursday made another implied demand for a real second front. Soviet Government circles still do not regard the Anglo-American landing operations on Italy as a second front and are asking for large-scale anti-Axis landing operations in western Europe.

Declared the Pravda: "In looking over the situation on the Eastern Front during the last two and a half years, it is found that in August, 1941 the Germans had 147 divisions distributed along the front and that one year later, August, 1942, the number was increased to 179.

"By this summer, it is believed that the number of German divisions on the Eastern Front were increased to 212. Such an increase in German strength on the Eastern Front is due to the fact that a second front has not been formed in western Europe.

"This summer, the Germans not only did not divert even one division from the Eastern Front; instead they sent several divisions from western Europe.

"Today, much is being said of a second front from the air and a third front from the sea, but all these have no significance. In spite of all that, the Commander-in-Chief of the Refugee Polish Forces is working to give the impression that the second front problem has been solved by coming out with a new argument saying that 50 German divisions have already been diverted from the Eastern front.

"The fact is, however, that 212 German divisions, in other words two-thirds of the entire German strength, are still being held on the Eastern Front. In former times, General

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AVIATION DAY FETED IN SHANGHAI CIRCLES

4-Day Program Opens Participated in by 100,000 Members Of Japanese Community

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 18.—In celebration of the annual Aviation Day which falls on September 20, a four-day program of colorful events, have already been mapped out by Japanese patriotic organizations, opened today.

On this occasion, 100,000 members of the local Japanese community will participate in the events.

On the first day, a memorial exhibition in honor of the local Japanese flying officers and men will be held, while a lecture meeting on aviation will be given for the benefit of Japanese students.

On Sunday, the second day, a model plane contest will be held at the Hongkew Park with students of primary and secondary schools participating.

Starting the third day's event a christening ceremony for the Japanese aircraft, donated to the Japanese Army and Navy by the local Japanese residents, will take place. In the afternoon of the same day, 1,500 pupils of Chinese primary schools in the city will be invited to the Roxy Theater to see Japanese newsreels depicting the strength of the Japanese Air Units.

In the evening, lectures and motion pictures as well as a military band concert will be held under the sponsorship of the local Japanese Army and Navy Press Bureau, during the course of which, Captain Keizo Matsushima, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, and Major Isao Izubuchi, Chief of the Army Press Bureau will speak. Films depicting the exploits of the Japanese Air Force are also to be screened.

Winding up the four-day program, Japanese, Chinese and foreign newspapermen will be invited to a showing of cultural films at the Cathay Hotel on September 21.

FIRST STAGE ENDS IN SALERNO FIGHT

Kesserling Forces Victorious—Foe Sends Reinforcements to Cover Defeat

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The fighting in the Salerno area has now reached a most intense stage with the first round ending in victory for Marshal Kesserling according to reports received here.

With the landing of reinforcements from the British Eighth Army, anti-Axis forces which on September 13 and 14, were pushed back by the Germans almost to the sealine, succeeded in establishing three bridgeheads on the coast, two in the Salerno and Eboli area and the other at a new landing point to the south.

The Anti-Axis forces now far exceed the Germans in numerical strength, but the Germans are offsetting this with the advantage of having air bases close to the fighting lines. The Germans too are attacking furiously and bloody fighting is progressing between the two forces.

The anti-Axis forces are doing their utmost to land fresh troops because they believe that if they succeed in establishing strong positions in the Salerno area, they will be able to lay the ground for the occupation of southern Italy, thus completing the first stage in the Italian mainland operations.

The landing of reinforcements from the British Eighth Army has effected some change in the situation that prevailed a few days ago when anti-Axis forces even made preparations to evacuate in boats.

They at first attempted to extricate landing forces from their difficult position by mobilizing naval power and dispatching the British battleships Valiant, Elizabeth, Warspite and other warships off Salerno.

The warships furiously bombarded German positions and scored considerable success, with the American Fifth Army continually giving information concerning the range. This bombardment from the sea, however, was not able to rescue completely the landing forces.

The anti-Axis command, therefore, finally was forced to effect a landing in the Gulf of Salerno of units from the experienced and highly-prized British Eighth Army in order to rescue their exhausted comrade forces.

First Stage Ends

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 17.—The first stage of the battle in the Salerno area has ended in the victory of Field-Marshal Kesserling, Commander of the German force in southern Italy, while Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, commander of the American forces landed on Salerno, has been miserably defeated. In course of this battle the American forces lost the major portion of their men and materials.

When the war situation in the area turned most disadvantageously to the anti-Axis forces, they concentrated all their efforts on holding the Salerno bridgehead, taking into consideration the military and political significance.

The second stage of the battle has just started. Both of the camps are making their efforts to lead the situation in their own favor by large-scale reinforcements. How frantically the anti-Axis forces are trying to turn the adverse tide to their advantage may be judged from the fact that part of the British Eighth Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery was sent in haste to Salerno by sea for reinforcement.

According to the latest reconnaissance reports, the anti-Axis forces that landed on the southern coast of the Salerno area have been reinforced by about one division. The most important triangular area in the vicinity of Salerno is under German domination. This is the foremost firing line. The damage suffered by the Anglo-American troops in the Salerno area is expected to be announced shortly.

Pravda Hits Claims Of Polish Officer

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Wladyslaw Sikorski, the former Premier of the Refugee Polish Government, fooled American and British public opinion, and now the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces is playing that role."

Today's Press Comments

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have liked to see the sublieutenant live and render services to the cause of Japanese technical science. If all of us are as patriotic as the sublieutenant was and have as keen a sense of responsibility, we will not stand in the least fear of America and Britain. We feel that each of us is bound to reflect and acquire as keen a sense of responsibility as possible. It is our duty to see that the sublieutenant did not die in vain.

Nippon-Made Electric Motors' Delivery To F.I.C. Will Help Industrialize Country

Domei

HANOI, September 17.—Electric motors of Japanese make are to help French Indo-China turn into an industrial country.

The industrialization of French Indo-China is steadily progressing for the sake of achieving a self-supply and self-sufficiency structure. As Northern French Indo-China possesses abundant fuel materials and is capable of developing generating power of more than twice the existing capacity, the authorities had asked the Japanese to supply various electric motors for the use of all this power toward the industrialization program.

Japanese builders undertook to turn out electric motors specially for use in French Indo-China and have delivered X X of them. These machinery will be used for refining of rice, distilling of alcohol and manufacturing textiles.

The French Indo-China quarters are said to have been much impressed by the industrial capacity of Japan which can build and deliver electric motors of special make for helping the country to establish its self-supplying and self-sufficiency system.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE WITH THAILAND SET

Nippon Military Administration In South Outlines Detail Of New Law

Domei

SHONAN, September 17.—The headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration for the Southern Regions enacted provisional regulations for the exchange of currencies between the Japanese occupied areas and Thailand effective September 20, it was announced.

The regulations provide for details governing the exchange of currencies which are used in the Japanese occupied areas and the Thai baht for the convenience of travelers from the Japanese occupied areas to Thailand or to Burma or French Indo-China via Thailand, as well as travelers from Thailand to the Japanese occupied areas, including Malai.

According to the new regulations, the amount of currency to be exchanged by military men and others connected with the Japanese fightings services traveling to Thailand or to Burma or French Indo-China via Thailand, will be limited to 50 bahts, while ordinary travels will be limited to 100 bahts.

The amount of cash which may be exchanged by Japanese nationals traveling from eastern Malai to western Malai via Thai territories is limited to 30 bahts, while that which can be exchanged by travelers other than Japanese nationals will be confined to 30 bahts per single trip.

Those traveling from Thailand to the Japanese occupied areas will be required to restrict cash exchange to less than 100 bahts. In case it is necessary to exchange more than the limited amount, permission of the Japanese Military Administration is required.

STUDENTS REVIEWED IN GLIDING PRACTICE

Vice-Governor of Tokyo Makes Address

Mitsumaro Matsumura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, inspected more than 500 students of middle and young men's schools in training in gliding at the Todabashi gliding range at Itabashi Saturday morning. The exercises started after the student gliders heard an address of instructions by Vice-Governor Matsumura and were reviewed by him. In groups of 10 the gliders, of which there were 50, took off and flew about the range.

The event ended with exhibition flights by gliding experts attached to the Imperial Aviation Association and by Army airmen. The students remained to hear a lecture by an officer of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

YOUTH TO VISIT N. CHINA

Chinese Members Holding Grand Review in Tientsin

Domei

NANKING, September 17.—The National Movement Promotion Committee will dispatch an inspection party to North China which will consist of ten members selected from the first regiment of the China Young Men's Model Corps.

Leaving Nanking on September 20, the inspection party which will be headed by Li Shao-chung will visit Pengpu, Tsinan and Peking, and on October 1 will participate in a grand review staged by the young men's and boys' association in Tientsin. The party is scheduled to return here on October 4.

Japanese Aim Is Reiterated By Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Japanese glory lies not in words but in deeds have redoubled their efforts to build up a new nation by displaying fervent devotion to their national ideal as the Philippines nears its goal of independence."

MANCHOUKUO PLANS TO BOOST IRON MINING

Will Concentrate on Developing Inferior Veins to Meet Rising Demands

Domei

HSINKING, September 18.—Iron veins which produce ores of inferior grade, that hitherto could not economically be transported to the nearest railway stations, will now be developed briskly under the new measure instituted by the Manchoukuo Government.

Since last year, the Government has been enforcing a policy of increased tapping of the richer iron veins in order to cover the steadily-mounting need for iron at a quick tempo and thus the richer ores of the eastern border provinces have been mined to an unprecedented extent. Beginning the second half of the current year the less rich veins are to be developed as an emergency measure to keep up the furious race with demand. The means of developing these still-untapped resources have been under deliberation.

The undeveloped iron veins throughout the vast territory of Manchoukuo are estimated to yield a tremendous amount of ores. Twenty of these prospective mines which are likely to yield the best varieties within comparatively short periods at relatively small consumption of materials and which are geographically conveniently situated have been designated for the emergency mining program. The measure is to accord preferential treatment to the prospectors of such mines.

Hitherto the development of such veins has been hampered by the fact that it is difficult to transport the ores mined from them to the nearest railway stations economically. In view of this circumstance, the Government will grant mining subsidies to encourage their working.

Those mines yielding ores of 50 per cent content or more and those with deposits of over 50,000 tons or more and which can be developed easily will qualify as designated mines. At the same time the prime cost of mines will be appropriately pegged.

BOYS GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE IN FRONT LINES

Youth From 14 to 18 Ages Can Apply for Permission to Enter Army Schools

Opportunities are open for boys to serve the nation through actual participation in the operations on the foremost firing lines. From 1944, boys between the ages of 14 and 18 are allowed to apply to the Army Boys' Aviation School, Army Boys' Tank School, Army Artillery School, Defense School, Army Boys' Telegraphic School, and the Army Armament School. The age limit is extended by two years for those who apply to the Aviation School.

Applications will be accepted from October 2 till the end of the same month. After physical and written examinations, those who are fit physically as well as intellectually will be permitted to enroll at those schools.

The unparalleled bravery and superior skill in handling arms have been well manifested on many occasions by those who graduated from these schools and are now fighting on the front lines in China, in the Southern Regions and on other fronts. Proper training in their teens fostered true Japanese spirit in those boys and acquainted them fully with the handling of various arms.

The Army is eager to have as many applications as possible to cope with the progress of the war which has entered in the decisive stage.

Johnson, Street Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Major-General Davenport Johnson was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the 11th United States Army Air Force in Alaska, and Major-General Claire Street as the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd United States Army Air Force, the United States War Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

BRITAIN TORMENTED BY LABOR DISPUTES

Strikes in Nearly Every Field Of Industries Becoming Worse Daily

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The serious labor disputes in nearly every field of the British industries are daily becoming aggravated with no signs of satisfactory settlement being reached.

The more important labor disputes may be enumerated as follows:

Manchester Municipal Electric Works—The workers started a strike and demanded that the wages be raised one shilling and three pence. However, with the mediation of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, the strikers agreed to return temporarily to work, but a final settlement has not been reached. Negotiations are in progress between capital and labor for some compromise.

Birmingham Municipal Electric Works—Approximately 2,000 electric workers in Burmingham have decided to start a strike after waiting for the result of the labor conference between the management and the representatives of the labor union which will be concluded tonight.

Notts Mines—The strike at the Notts Mines in which some 15,000 disgruntled workers are participating remains unpacified.

Northumberland Mines—The strike started by the 1,400 miners on September 13 still shows no indication of a settlement.

Clyde Dockyards—Approximately 1,500 workers at the Clyde Dockyards are in the midst of a strike.

Eastwest Aircraft Company—Workers of the Eastwest Aircraft factories have decided to go on a strike at the labor rally held tonight.

CHUNGKING PLANS FORCED MIGRATION

5,000 Already Sent to Lanchow Area

Domei

CANTON, September 18.—In a move to solve the population problem that stands in the way of the development of the northwest area the Chungking regime has enforced a plan calling for compulsory migration of needy people in other districts to this area, according to a radio broadcast from Chungking.

The greater part of the 5,000 people that was sent to the Lanchow area from Sinking has arrived at its destination, the report said, with Tihua designated as the place where these people are to engage themselves in bringing the waste land under cultivation.

Chungking's Department of Agriculture and Forestry is also effecting another plan to send 5,000 people to Ninghsia Province. About 2,000 of them are said to be making the trip on foot by way of Shensi and Kansu Province, the broadcast revealed.

Thus the heartlessness of Chungking's policy of sending these needy people to the northwest area, where the land is incurably arid and barren as well as being a hot-bed of infectious diseases is brought to light.

NEW PLAN CENTRALIZES STUDENT MOBILIZATION

Metropolis to Establish Headquarters to Facilitate Wartime Labor of Middle Schools

Tokyo Metropolis will centralize the present setup of mobilizing students in wartime by establishing a "Headquarters for the Service to the State of the Middle Schools in Tokyo Metropolis." With this move, the 10,000 students hitherto mobilized for labor service will be jumped to 200,000, taking in every middle school student in Tokyo.

The headquarters will be established in the Metropolitan Government Offices and the Chief of the Tokyo Education Bureau will be the head of the body. He will coordinate plans and supervise students for mobilization and give other necessary advices. The system will be put into effect toward the end of September or early in October.

Students will be sent out to donate their labor during harvest time and also to aid transportation and traffic. They will also be mobilized to cultivate some 7,000 hectares of land.

Rainbow Division Revived

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—The Rainbow Division which General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, had commanded during the first World War, will be revived with Brigadier-General Harry Collins in command, the United States military authorities disclosed on September 14, according to a report from Washington.

REICH ANNOUNCES FOE SHIP LOSSES

400,000 Tons Sunk Since Sicily Landing

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The anti-Axis forces have had 400,000 tons of merchantmen sunk and more than 1,600,000 tons damaged since the start of their landing operations on Sicily, the German High Command announced today.

The announcement was as follows:

"Since the start of the landing operations on Sicily, 400,000 tons of anti-Axis merchantmen have been sunk and more than 1,600,000 tons severely damaged in waters in the vicinity of the Italian mainland. Of this 290,000 tons were sunk and 1,203,000 tons severely damaged during the five weeks of battle in Sicily. After the anti-Axis forces landed on Italy, an additional 94,000 tons were sunk and 470,000 tons damaged.

"In the battle for Sicily, the anti-Axis fleets lost 25 warships and after the fighting started on the Italian mainland they have lost five more. The damaged warships during the Sicilian operations numbered 60, and during the Italian operations 11."

Work of Transports In South Described

(Continued from Page 1)

of the skippers who brought their ships safely back to their bases after dispatching their valuable cargoes to the front line soldiers in face of countless obstacles. These mariners, the unsung heroes of the war, make it possible for the Japanese to carry on the war against Anglo-Americans.

Fighting Transports

Cargo ships, transports, and tankers, too, must fight off enemy planes and submarines to bring the valuable supplies to the men of the isolated island bases.

Reports indicate that the flying range of the enemy reconnaissance planes is 700 kilometers and the distance from Port Moresby to the equator is a mere 600 kilometers which means that the Japanese ships must be on sharp look out for enemy planes before crossing the equator. One particulary interesting incident in connection with an enemy air attack is related by Captain Daikichi Honbo who tells of how enemy flares provided illumination for the unloading operation for which the crew members were more than grateful. Captain Motobo in his own words tells of his experiences in the south Pacific waters.

"At the outbreak of the war, my ship participated in transporting and landing the men of the Sakaguchi detachment at Dapato, Tarakan and Balik Papan and after completing these operations my ship was ordered to the South Pacific area for special transport duties. As our forces marched forth and occupied numerous islands in the South Seas, the dangerous missions increased. I then realized that the success of each campaign depended on whether we were able to deliver the precious cargoes. My ship has made trips to New Guinea and has encountered a number of enemy air attacks. These raids only intensified our determination to win this war. God has been with us through tropical gales and enemy attacks, and we have been able to pull through without a scratch."

Captain Honbo and his crew have been decorated with the "Bukosho," the highest civilian award to Japanese mariners. The "Bukosho" is equivalent to the "Kinshi Kunsho." (Order of the Golden Kite) the highest military award for bravery.

Fishing Schooners

Fishing schooners and small launches play an important part in transporting supplies to New Guinea. These small vessels are often pulled ashore during the day to be hidden among the green foliages of the jungle. Their real job begins at dusk. The very thought of the front line soldiers fighting with all their might enables these hardy men to endure hardships and dangers. Launches and fishing schooners hitherto believed unseaworthy now travel thousands of miles of ocean waters; the calm waters of the South Pacific are ideal for navigation of these small crafts. These sea crafts are armed with anti-aircraft machine guns but records have proved that this weapon is capable of bringing down Consolidated bombers. These diminutive fishing boats have another distinct advantage. The ships are so small that they are rarely spotted by enemy planes.

Besides the job of intercepting enemy bombers, patroling enemy positions and escorting bombers, the Army planes in the South Pacific theater of war must wing their way to sea to escort a convoy or a ship to its destination. With only a compass to guide them, Army planes fly far out to sea and locate a designated convoy, mere specks in the vast ocean. Bad weather not only hampers visibility but also increases the possibility of air attacks on the ships. Since the time element has an important effect on the military operation on the land, the Army planes must escort the convoy to port by a designated time. Upon spotting the convoy, the escort planes zoom down to the ships and tip their wings in salutation to be answered by vociferous cheers of "Banzai" from the decks. In numerous shifts these Army escort planes keep a continuous vigilance over the convoy until it reaches its destination. These Army planes often come in contact with Consolidated bombers which are usually driven away after a few exchanges of fire. These momentary aerial combats break the monotony of their duties.

Japanese soldiers in the isolated mountain outposts, in marshland and in jungles must be fed and supplied. The Army planes drop sacks of rice, dried vegetables and powdered "miso" (beans paste) tied to parachutes while other pilots execute daring stunts of diving to within five meters from the ground to unload the supplies. The fliers catch momentary glimpses of the smiling faces overgrown with beards, and their cheers of "Banzai" more than repay for their harzardous job they have undertaken.

TRANSJORDAN KING WOOS SYRIAN HEAD

Approaches Iraq and Palestine With View of Forming Great Arabian Nation

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 17.—Emir Abdullah, King of Transjordan, who has been working to build a great Arabian nation through the union of Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Transjordan, has sent a message to the President and other leaders of Syria urging them to cooperate with Transjordan, reports from Izmir disclose.

In the message, which has drawn the attention of all the Arabian nations, King Emir Abdullah bared his opinion that Syria would not be able to attain the independence it is hoping for unless its Government and Diet are reorganized, thus implying that it should work together with Transjordan. The Syrian President in turn is said to have requested Transjordan's aid in forming an Arabian federation.

It is the opinion of the Arabian nations that the King of Transjordan took the step because the recently held general elections in Syria and the accompanying formation of a new Government there proved unsatisfactory to his long held ambition to put himself in the Syrian throne. Others say that the establishment of the new Syrian Government was a staggering blow to the King.

Observers believe that the King took this latest step in an attempt to wipe away the undesirable situation in that country. They say that the apparently satisfactory answer made by the Syrian President was merely for the sake of polite diplomacy.

ENEMY UNIT ROUTED NEAR SWATOW AREA

Yu Han-mou's Troops Again Fail

Domei

SWATOW, September 18.—The enemy independent 20th Brigade, under Chang Shou, in the area around Swatow, which lost Yangtiehling, a point of vital importance to the enemy, and suffered a smashing blow in the lightning attacks of our forces in the first part of June, continued maneuvers in spite of the fact that they had little chance. It was impudent enough to think of taking revenge and recovering lost ground. Some time ago Yu Han-mou, commander of the enemy's seventh war zone, planned to send the 186th Division in the Canton area secretly to join the independent 20th Brigade and attempt to break through our strong positions. At midnight on September 11 he attempted a general counter-offensive. He was met by our valiant forces and once again he was beaten thoroughly. He fled eastward in disorder, leaving large quantities of arms and ammunition and numerous bodies.

The damage of our forces was extremely slight. Our forces were in high spirits and returned to their base triumphantly on September 16.

The results achieved by our forces were: Bodies left behind by the enemy 1,000, and the trophies included two trench mortars, five heavy machine-guns, 26 light machine-guns, 19 grenade throwers, 260 rifles, and large quantities of other arms and ammunition.

ENEMY PLANES FLY OVER SWITZERLAND TWO TIMES

Air Alarms Sounded in 4 Cities; A-A Guns Start Action; No Bombs Dropped by Foe

Domei

ZURICH, September 17.—The neutrality of Switzerland was violated again last night and early this morning by anti-Axis planes, the Swiss Government disclosed today.

According to the announcement, enemy formations violated Swiss territory twice by separate formations, the first made between 11:58 p.m. and 12:29 p.m. and the second time between 12:25 p.m. and 12:31 p.m. respectively.

Air raid warnings were sounded in Vaud, Geneva, Fribourg and Valais. Swiss anti-aircraft units started immediate operations but the enemy aircraft did not drop any bombs.

Last Rites for Nagata

Funeral services for Hidejiro Nagata, twice Cabinet Minister and twice Mayor of Tokyo, who died of illness at his Zoshigaya home Friday, will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall between 2 and 3 p.m. on September 22.

CHUNGKING WORRIED BY POOR TRANSPORT

Fails to Complete Railway Line Linking Kweilin to Kweiyang and Tushan

Domei

CANTON, September 17.—The dismal failure of Chungking's efforts to solve all important transportation problems is revealed in its attempts to complete the trunkline railroad from Kweilin in Kwangsi Province to Kweiyang in Kweichow Province.

The construction work on the Kweilin-Kweiyang line, which must traverse rocky mountainous territory, has not been progressing as Chungking expected, according to an article carried by the Kwangsi Joh Pao.

The section between Kweilin and Tushan in Kweichow Province opened in June, but the construction of the remainder of the line from Tushan is now at a standstill due to disturbances.

It was revealed that between Kweilin and Tushan, traffic is often hampered owing to bed road conditions. Accidents and troubles are frequent because of faulty construction work, the paper pointed out.

During spring and summer, washouts and landslides occur continuously from heavy rainfalls. During a two-day rainfall recently, the railroad was disrupted at more than 20 different places and passengers were forced to walk.

According to one engineer, no gravel has been used to form a secure roadbed and the line is merely a stretch of railroad ties. Such being the condition of the railroad, its importance as a transportation artery is questionable even if it should be extended to Kweiyang.

Writers Take Oath to Push Thought War

(Continued from Page 1)

British ideas in us, purify the country from what Liberalism that remains and from all acts and utterances which are contrary to the fundamental national character, perfect the fundamental national character and make the Way of the Gods prevail. By doing so, we will be responding to the Great Imperial Rescript, embodying the Great Principle of the Empire and guarding and maintaining the prosperity of the Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth.

"Japan, country of the Gods, is indestructible. The Empire is certain of victory. We, as attack party in the war of thought, are resolved to lay down our lives. We have a profound sense of glory. We are full of deep emotion at the thought of the mission before us. We hereby pledge ourselves to make greater exertions in the face of the tragedy of Italy."

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PRICE CONTROL PLAN OF JAPAN IS LAUDED

Nishikawa of Price Board Sees Nippon's Victory in Checking Rising Tendency

Saturday marked the passing of four full years since the enactment of the so-called September 18 Price-Ceiling Ordinance under which the price control system was put into effect. In Japan's price control system today the September 18 Price-Ceiling Ordinance is still the pivotal point, and during these four years Official Prices and Agreement Prices were born, the Anti-Profiteering and other similar Ordinances were designed and established; all of which have helped effectively in preventing price rises, hoarding, and illegal transactions.

Thus in the price war too Japan is proving overwhelmingly superior to America and Britain. To continue this powerful trend and drive forward until final victory, it is necessary for the one hundred million people of Japan to cooperate completely with the price policy, Hiroshi Nishikawa, Director-General of the Price Board declared in welcoming the fifth year of the Price-Ceiling Ordinance's effective existence.

"Four years have passed since the September 18 Price Ceiling Ordinance was put into effect," he said. "With the management of the September 18 Stoppage Ordinance as its pivot, the Price Policy has gradually become perfect with the universalization of distribution control, the complete carrying through of consumption standards, and the absorption of purchasing power.

"Thus on August 31, this year, Official Prices fixed by prefectural governors numbered 602,761 items; and those fixed by the Commerce and Industry Minister and the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, 184,613 items. Together they constitute more than 75 per cent of all commodities. Agreement Prices sanctioned by the Central Government amount to 4,211 items and by Prefectural Governments 54,441.

"Further, the adjustment between low prices and the increased production of important commodities, which is an urgent matter in wartime, is being solved through the Principles to Deal with Urgent Commodities announced this spring.

"Our Ally Germany is a model nation on the matter of price policies, and is famous as the nation with the lowest rate of rise in price index. Directly in contrast to this, America is seeing furious struggles between its administration and legislature and within the government concerning measures to be taken to counter the recent rise in prices, especially of farm products. This price rise is also the cause of the frequent strikes which arise in America's important industries. From this it can be seen that we must also win absolutely in the price war. It goes without saying that the keynote of the price policy will remain to be on a low price policy."

NEW PATRIOTIC MELODY COMPOSED BY INDONESIAN

Called 'Java Defense Song,' it Voices Determination to Defend Isle From Invaders

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 17.—A song entitled "Java Defense March" has been composed recently by Koesbini, noted Indonesian composer, who is a member of the People's Enlightenment Cultural Guidance Institute, and on the staff of the Djakarta Broadcasting Station.

Referring to the new composition, Koesbini said that it expresses in musical form the true voice of the firm determination of the Indonesians to defend their native land. He added that he would be very happy if the tune is widely sung by all the people in the island to heighten their morale.

Koesbini has already to his credit two other musical compositions. One is entitled "Be One," composed soon after the Japanese occupation of Java last yaer in which he expressed the Indonesians' happiness and inspiration over their liberation from Dutch rule. The other piece entitled "Dawn Has Arrived" is an orchestral composition which he has completely recently.

Fire in Brisbane

A terrific fire broke out in the waterfront area of Brisbane, in Queensland, Australia, on Friday, reducing the warehouses and other facilities there to ashes, according to a September 17 Mainichi report from Stockholm quoting a wire from Brisbane. The fire was the biggest in 15 years and the damage done to materials, machinery and other important facilities is expected to reach a high figure.

RARE ELEMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC ARMS

By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL REIKICHI TADA
Chief Director of the Scientific Mobilization Society

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Science plays such a potent part in this war which is so furiously raging today, that it may well be called by another name, the War of Science. Since it is a scientific war, we are conducting an intense, concerted study of science and have come to a realization that through diligent and discriminative researches carried on in the realm of rare chemical elements, some effective war weapons may be evolved.

Especially urgent is this call to scientific arms when we realize that the war situation confronting us at present is a serious one. Fortunately, however, at the outset of the present war, we were able to drive our antagonist to the very edge of the fighting arena, so to speak, down toward the Southwestern Pacific where he was obliged to go recouping; but with the passing of time and through his desperate efforts he has come back to the center of the ring so that the scene now presents a picture of a tightly clinched grapple.

Needless to say that in order to break this stalemate, the advent of some effective new weapons is necessary, coming forth as a sort of coup de main. Thus a concentrated effort in the investigation of rare elements has become the question of the moment and our scientific circles have already inaugurated the work.

In this connection, those radio locators found among the enemy effects at Singapore and Corrigedor are of interest. These locators were used by our foes during their campaign as a means of detection by way of super short-waves, and apparently they must have expended the best they had in advance science in manufacturing the locators.

Our Instruments Better

As a rule, in war, a combatant employs the quintessence of arms and instruments he can command, and these detectors which fell into our hands attest to this assumption. The finding of these devices, however accorded us a good test. We compared them with those of our own make without finding ours wanting which gave us redoubled confidence in the excellence of our own instruments. Such an attainment was undoubtedly made possible through the skill and ability of our own inventors, helped by the successful turn of the war, for which we are most grateful.

The radio locator is not entirely a new thing; it has been in use in Germany for some time, and for that matter by our enemy nations also. The most essential part is its vacuum-tube, and though manufacturing methods vary, in all cases some rare chemical element constitutes the main property.

It must be stressed here that of all the gains we have so far made in our successful campaign, those new instruments left by our enemies, which we could not possibly obtain in peace time, have proved to be the best contribution to our scientific cause. Actually we are making them the basis of our study. They reveal a hint to us, however, that the whole secret of the efficacy of new weapons may possibly lie in some of these rare elements.

Radio locators in some instances played annoying tricks on our air forces in Central China. In recent raids on enemy bases they were apt to be chagrined to find that by making use of their radio locator the enemy flyers had slipped away before our men got there. On the Southwestern Pacific front also it sometimes happened that though our attacking air units had started out in great secrecy, they were met by a waiting enemy contingent more numerous than our forces. On these occasions the enemy clearly tried to get the best of our men by means of the radio locator. And apparently in the same manner they want to outwit us to the end of this war. How singular is the way the Americans rely on scientific instruments for the preservation of their fighting men's lives which they want to save above everything! They even want to equip their war vessels with bomb-proof decks. While these are their ways, we Japanese must think and act quite differently.

In this sense let us recall what they tried to do to us in the past. In the pre-war days we might have been under the spell of their wiles for we swallowed too freely their ideology of liberalism. In fact this was reflected in our national defense expenditure which was scrimped down under the sole advocacy of balanced budget and consequently our scientific pursuit was much neglected from the lack of funds. While on the surface, our enemies were pretending to dispense their liberalistic ideal to us, they were secretly pushing their war of science, of which we only became aware with the advent of the current hostilities.

Copied Foreign Goods

There was a time in our country when at the height of imitating foreign manufactures our free pursuit of science was discouraged for being it was said, too circuitous and uneconomical to rely on. It was a fad in those days to buy foreign goods and copy them for our own use in manufacture. At that, however, true to the Japanese instinct and imitative skill, those sketches worked out nicely, resulting in the production of goods almost as good as the original but not quite which our manufacturers felt was rather strange.

Now in recalling those days of imitating imported goods we would not be surprised to find that the key to the failure of our imitated goods to come up to standard was some strange chemical compound which being beyond the analytic power of our experts of the time who had rather a low attainment in scientific knowledge and technical skill, could not be detected. It is therefore not hard to imagine that the secret in question was some rare chemical element, which is the subject under the present discussion, and which our enemy nations had been studying under cover and using secretly. This may be likened to the secret in cooking, as quite a difference is found in taste and flavor between an urban dish and a country dish though the same basic material be used. However that may be, this is not the time to quibble over bygone days for we are in the thick of actuality, in a decisive war. Without winning the war there can not be any economy and finances to promote our science. Now is the time for some such chemical elements to come to the fore as effective means to break up the stalemate.

Thus the question of treating some ten rare elements picked out of the known ninety is a matter of great importance. This must be a sort of eye opener to our scientific circles concerned. They must realize that their responsibility has taken on an additional burden since it has become clear what kind of new war weapons our enemies are using. As to the intelligence and latent power packed by our scientific men a fine reputation has already been established by them. Finances permitting, it is not too late for them to work for increased utilization of those picked rare elements. This war of science must be won at all costs. With an eye to increasing their applicability in their relations to new war weapons, we urge a concerted investigation of the elements in a decisive wartime style.

On the other hand, since the war has already lasted a year and a half, probabilities are that both sides have exhausted what new weapons had been developed before the war. Now that both sides are in cross-grips, in a death struggle, regardless of what was used in the past, it is most likely that the weapons the enemy are using now, are more or less old. A check up of both sides would reveal little difference in the respective camps. They are only competing with old weapons of about the same standards. Being unable to wait for any epochal scientific improvement on quality, it appears that both are contending only with the quantity. Thus they are keeping up an all-out inconsistent and insensate war of attrition.

Limit to Everything

Now with America who has about reached the maximum of her productivity, it is possible for her to have realized that a quantitative campaign alone would not suffice and that it would no longer be tenable to keep up the confrontation of this sort. So in order to attain her objective in her counter-offensive she is also expected to bank on her production of improved scientific weapons. Yet there is a limit to everything, even to her advertised planning. When there is very little time in which to plan and produce, though she may work a miracle in planning, in actuality, no hope can be entertained, for getting out anything worthy of being used in a surprise attack on us.

Now ordinary elements, such as copper and iron which constitute the main ingredients for scientific weapons, have been explored exhaustively, leaving little chance to bring about any quick composition to effect an epochal improvement. So the only key to the unlocking of the secret must lie in the utilization of those elements that have not been explored. Thus a real significance attaches to their surprise appearance.

As to those new weapons developed out of the rare elements in question, which appeared at the beginning of the war and since then, I have referred to them on previous occasions. From it our scientific circles and those who were concerned with our new weapon production were given a valuable hint. This should be further encouraged. The financial end of the production would be really immaterial to consider if some of those rare elements, shunned heretofore due to the high cost of production and need of first-class scientific talent, could be revived and developed into real things—into a sort of rare medicine to add a new life to our war weapons. By all means we should endeavor to get hold of all the needed materials, refine them and make them the object of chemical research, so the result of the investigation can be applied immediately to some utilitarian purposes.

The so called rare elements are by no means rare, as sufficient new materials are available. Rather the term came to be applied to those elements which, considered from the financial and technical standpoints, were lacking in utility value. Likewise their nature and characteristics are not novel, the only difference being that those in common use prevailing have been explored to the limit, reaching the saturation point in utility. Hence the unexplored capabilities are the features to be considered rare and novel, so much so that a true value is attached to making them the object of the latest scientific study.

CLOTH TICKETS STOLEN FROM BRITISH MINISTRY

Theft of Five Million Points Occurs in War Office—Investigations Being Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The robbery of approximately five million cloth ration tickets from the British War Ministry has added to the headaches of the British authorities who are desperately attempting to check the incessant recurrences of wartime crimes that are being provoked by the intensification of pressure on the lives of the war-stricken populace.

Since the cloth ration tickets that were stolen were all five-point tickets, the authorities have issued an emergency order nullifying all tickets of this category. All cloth dealers were strictly prohibited to accept these tickets. Both police and military authorities are conducting extensive investigations to apprehend the culprits.

Nippon Attacks Unrelented Against South Pacific Foes

Fighter Plane Unit Assaults Enemy Transport Squadron Near Vela Lavella and Sinks One Large Vessel, Sets Afire Three Others

By MICHITARO TAKEDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—It was August 15. In the dusk of the early dawn, an enemy transport squadron approaching Vela Lavella Island was faintly silhouetted. A Japanese fighter-plane unit, upon discovering the enemy squadron, immediately swooped down upon the prey and instantaneously sank one large-sized transport, and set three other large and medium-sized ones on fire. Since then death-struggles have been staged day and night in the Vela Lavella area, the enemy mobilizing large numbers of vessels and air craft and the Japanese torpedo-fighter plane units incessantly assaulting the enemy forces.

In all kinds of weather in face of enemy resistance, attacks by the Japanese Air Forces are going on. The enemy, on his part, is making frantic attempts to further strengthen his forces by sending more men and arms to the South Pacific areas. While the enemy is ever resorting to its material as well as numerical superiority, the Japanese, with unbounding spirit of fighting and superior scientific knowledge are determined to fight to the last.

Enemy Convoy Sighted

On August 17, a Japanese torpedo-fighter unit, sighting a large enemy convoy escorted by destroyers approaching Vela Lavella, lost no time in attacking it. A bomber unit under the command of Sub-Lieutenant XX had already set out to cooperate with the torpedo-fighters. The moon was high in the sky, but was screened by clouds. Presently Sub-Lieutenant XX ordered his unit to dive, he himself taking the lead. The enemy airmen who feared the skilful night attacks of the Japanese, simultaneously opened fire. In the midst of the "ice-cakes," as the Japanese Navy Eagles call the enemy ground-fire, bombs exploded one after another. The enemy positions were guarded by anti-aircraft guns and when these roared in action all at once, the vicinity was illuminated so brightly that the military establishments were clearly visible, as though in daytime.

Sub-Lieutenant XX, who had been through many bombing expeditions, remained calm and fearless amid the exploding shells. No wonder that the enemy squadron which had just anchored began fleeing in utter consternation. Just when the same squadron was about to make a detour of Vela Lavella Island, the Japanese torpedo-planes appeared, and in no time released their loads. The two enemy destroyers began circling round one transport which was sent to the bottom in the next moment. A large ring of smoke wafted on the surface of the waters. Not satisfied with the sinking of one transport, Sub-Lieutenant XX calmly contrived how he could plunge into the rolling smoke to pounce upon another transport of 5,000 tons. The enemy vessels by then made a ring-formation and concentrated their attack on his plane.

Plunges Into Smoke

Nothing daunted, Sub-Lieutenant XX plunged into the thick clouds of smoke. However, being obstructed, he was not able to take aim and was forced to zoom up again. Hundreds of streaks of fire were directed toward his plane. For the following 30 minutes he maneuvered his plane to the right, left, upward and downward, skilfully evading the enemy shells. The wings of his plane were riddled with bullet holes. As yet visibility was blotted out by the thick smoke. Then Sub-Lieutenant XX determined to attack the destroyer single-handed, dived low amid the hail of bullets. Finally a torpedo was released, when the plane skimmed past the enemy vessel flying over the destroyer. Turning back he saw the destroyer listing gradually, the death-flames still spat out from the guns, and the gunners, who were doomed to a watery grave together with the ship, were clearly silhouetted.

The third plane which was also under the command of Sub-Lieutenant XX scored a sure torpedo-hit on another large-sized enemy destroyer. As an epilogue to the brilliant feat, a lone Japanese plane was seen lingering in the air for more than 20 minutes to ascertain the result of the combat.

Start on Mission

On August 15, a Japanese bomber unit took off from its base on the mission of attacking the enemy transport squadron which was anchored in Rendova Harbor. Just when the planes passed over Vela Lavella Island a great number of enemy vessels became visible along the shore line. Presently high-angle guns of the enemy cruisers and destroyers began spitting fire. Sub-Lieutenant XX ordered his unit to open fire immediately. The formation was broken, each plane darting toward its target. Some 50 enemy fighter planes rather belatedly commenced attacking the Japanese bombers which responded to their full capacity. Thus, a fierce combat was staged in the air.

The plane piloted by Second-class Flight Petty Officer X X darted in the direction of a large transport, when another enemy transport hit by Sub-Lieutenant X X was spouting out flames. Swooping down, Second-class Flight Petty Officer X X unleashed his load of shells. The ship in no time began listing, attesting to the sure hit it had sustained. All the enemy guns were directed toward the Japanese bombers, even the main guns on the cruiser spitting fire. Second-class Petty Officer X X maneuvered his plane northward over the soaring mountain peaks. No comrade plane was sighted. Of a sudden, five enemy fighters simultaneously rained deadly explosives on his plane.

Opens Fire

Full of confidence and courage, he, opened fire against the enemy planes. Fierce fighting ensued for some minutes, when the gun stopped action. With no alternation but to evade the enemy bullets, the second-class Petty Officer managed to drop altitude and dived as low as some 10 meters over the surface of the water. The enemy planes then realizing the accident to the Japanese plane persistently hung on to the latter. While the enemy showered a downpour of bullets on the Japanese fighter, the latter spinned round like a moving machine in order to evade the fire. The enemy planes and the Japanese machine came so close to each other that the Second-class Petty Officer could see the enemy airmen grinning.

While fleeing hither and thither, he covered 30 nautical miles at the altitude of 10 meters over the water-surface. In good time a comrade fighter came rushing to his rescue and soon the enemy planes were dispersed. The Second-class Petty Officer had downed several Grumman fighters in the Guadalcanal campaign. His confidence and daring spirit must have shielded him against enemy bullets. Upon returning to the base he calmly remarked, "Bullets do not hit us so easily. They seem to pass by our bodies, tanks and engines."

Of Noble Personality

Sub-Lieutenant XX who met death in action that day was a man of noble personality and of high intelligence. A friendly smile always on his face, he was a hard worker. He was ordinarily quiet, but in action he manifested fearless and unflinching fighting spirit. Regarding the fallen comrade, the unit commander remarked, "He had the quality of a great man. He studied, 'Zen,' and perhaps due to that he was self-composed and tranquil in the face of adversities. On the other hand he was accurate and careful. In action he was bold and fearless. He had the makings of a competent navy officer in him. When he returned from his first combat he looked as calm as ever, and asked how he had felt, he simply answered that he felt just the same as at the time of a practice flight. We all feel most regretful for his death.

A scrap of paper on which he wrote down his outlook on life was found after his death and it eloquently evinced his preparedness for death. It reads, "There is no greater joy than to be able to fight in the air over the Solomons. I am unmarried and therefore cannot leave descendants, but I hope my comrades will marry soon and have as many children as possible who will later grow up to become shields for the nation. I hope that one of my brother's three sons will become a flier."

That indomitable spirit and that loyalty will forever guard Japan and will surely crush and shatter America and Britain.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

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VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
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Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
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Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

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Limited
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Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,720,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

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The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO)

127th HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

10th SEPTEMBER, 1943

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥149,650,000

President
HIDESHIGE KASHIWAGI

Vice-Presidents
Shinsaku Asada
Shoji Arakawa

Directors
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Shinsaku Asada
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron Ichizaemon Morimura
Kenji Kodama
Toshikata Okubo
Jukichi Okada
Viscount Hisaakira Kano
Gishitsu Kishinami
Tetsutaro Ohmura
Kazuo Itoh

Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 30th June, 1943.

The Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 24,655,490.21 inclusive of Yen 16,780,564.63 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 1,250,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 18,263,890.21 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

HIDESHIGE KASHIWAGI,
Chairman

Head Office, Yokohama,
10th September, 1943

GENERAL BALANCE,

30th June, 1943

LIABILITIES

Capital	100,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	148,400,000.00
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	1,952,264.93
Notes in Circulation	195,682.30
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.) ..	6,868,200,359.42
Bills Payable, Bills Re-discounted, Acceptances and other Sums due by the Bank	632,531,082.06
Dividends Unclaimed	17,445.00
Balance of Profit & Loss brought forward from last Account	16,780,564.63
Net Profit for the past Half-Year, ..	7,874,925.58
Yen	7,775,952,323.91

ASSETS

Cash Account:—		
In Hand	523,820,736.58	
At Bankers	506,778,580.48	1,030,599,317.06
Investments in Public Securities and Debentures ..		1,839,500,788.87
Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances, etc.		4,305,522,171.37
Bills Receivable and other Sums due to the Bank		571,346,908.48
Bullion and Foreign Money		9,974,538.49
Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc.		19,008,599.64
	Yen	7,775,952,323.91

Profit and Loss Account

Dr.

To Reserve Fund ..	1,250,000.00
To Dividend— Yen 5.00 per Share. for 1,000,000 Shares	5,000,000.00
Bonuses to Directors	141,600.00
To Balance carried forward to next Account	18,263,890.21
Yen	24,655,490.21

Cr.

By Balance brought forward 31st December, 1942	16,780,564.63
By Net Profit for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1943 (After making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc.)	7,874,925.58
Yen	24,655,490.21

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, comparing them with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches, and have found them correct. We have further verified the Securities, etc., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, etc., and have found them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Auditors
MARQUIS NAKAHIRO IKEDA
MIYAMATSU MITSUYA
KIKUZO TAKEOKA
JIRO KIYOSE

U.S. DOUBTED VALUE OF PLANES ON SEA

Based Stand on Results of Combats Prior to Appearance Of Yamamoto on Scene

The following editorial which appeared in the New York Times in 1939 should be read in conjunction with today's Stranger Than Fiction. As the editorial plainly shows, American and British naval strategists doubted the value of planes in combats against warships of the line. This opinion was steadfastly maintained until the Japanese Navy, under the late Fleet Admiral Yamamoto, by its daring attack on Pearl Harbor, and by its sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, definitely and irrevocably proved the value of bombing planes in naval warfare.

Aircraft vs. Battleship
New York Times—1939

The war had hardly begun when the British flew to Wilhelmshaven, bombed a none too vigilant capital ship and claimed that they had inflicted substantial damage. Whereupon the Germans replied that the expedition was a failure. When Goering announced that German fliers had "destroyed" a British aircraft carrier Mr. Chamberlain declared that there were no casualties. The British carried out an admittedly unsuccessful raid on a German squadron near Heligoland. Even naval experts must be perplexed by the official accounts of these undertakings. But what perplexes more is the futility of any attempt to cripple a ship of the line in the light of the experiments conducted by both American and British navies with unmanned, anchored and with wirelessly controlled moving battleships—experiments which were all in favor of the bomber.

The crucial question is obviously the altitude at which the flier releases his projectile. If he is too high the chance of scoring a hit is low; if he is too low the risk of destruction from anti-aircraft fire is great, and the velocity of the bomb is proportionately reduced. True, the surrendered Ostfriesland, with which our navy experimented, was sunk after a heavy bomb dropped from a low altitude had exploded under her quarter—but only after she had been bombed all the previous day and thirteen direct hits had been scored. There were no pumps, no trained crews to repair leaks and shore up bulkheads. A Hudson River excursion boat with a three-inch gun would have been equally effective at short range. To do its work a bomb must penetrate a protective deck six or seven inches thick. This means that heavy metal must hold the walls of the bomb together until penetration has been effected. Hence a considerable sacrifice must be made in explosive. Such a heavy bomb is scarcely distinguishable from a shell, and against plunging shellfire capital ships have long been adequately protected. Moreover, before reaching the protective deck a bomb must pass through two and even three steel decks. The case of the Espana, which was sunk by a bomb during the Spanish war, proves nothing. That ship had a mere shell of a protective deck.

About the only doubt that still remains is the efficacy of anti-aircraft fire. The experiments made to resolve it are not conclusive. Tests made with a robot plane flying without a pilot during the British Silver Jubilee were hardly adequate. Only one ship was allowed to fire at the target, and only three of her four-inch guns were used. Yet direct hits were scored which brought the plane down. The experience was repeated in the case of H.M.S. Shropshire off Alexandria in February, 1936. Despite the obscurity of official reports in the present conflict, it seems clear that an alert crew can take care of itself with the formidable battery of anti-aircraft guns at its disposal.

The British and German attempts to destroy what probably are well protected vessels are difficult to understand in the light of the report of the Sub-committee of Imperial Defense published in 1936. Reticent as that document is, it leaves no doubt that ships of the line are in no danger of being bombed out of the water. The raids of the British and Germans must be regarded as mere harassing maneuvers. Though the losses in planes on either side have thus far been slight, it is question whether they are justified by the results achieved.

FOREIGNERS IN AIR DRILL

6 Nationalities Organize Defense Corps in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 17.—Foreign residents of Shanghai have organized their own anti-air raid defense corps to take part in the port city's civilian anti-air raid defense activities, it was revealed.

The corps is composed of 60 Portuguese, eight Germans, seven Russians, three Indians and one Hungarian.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHINESE YOUTH TOLD TO LEAD BETTER LIFE

Frequenting Night Clubs and Cabarets Not in Keeping With Wartime Spirit

Shanghai Times

Calling upon the youth of the city to become more conscious of the present situation and to contribute spiritually and materially toward final victory in the sacred war against Britain and the United States, semi-official quarters close to the Shanghai Special Municipal Government urged the public to refrain from frequenting night clubs and cabarets, and instead practice thrift.

Pointing to the patriotic spirit displayed by the local Japanese community, these quarters declared that the Chinese, especially the youth, should follow this highly commendable example, which would not only bring the people closer together in the pursuance of a single aim, but would also show that the people are strongly united behind the national leaders.

Showing understanding for the youths' desire to indulge in occasional amusements, the same quarters emphasized that amusement should not be overdone to the extent witnessed in many instances, when young people stay out in cabarets and night-clubs till the early hours of the morning.

There is time for all forms of amusement, it was further stated, and the people in Shanghai, who displayed such joy and exultation at the time when the two foreign areas were retroceded to the National Government, must now show themselves worthy of the cause they are fighting for and abstain from loose living.

Support for Gov't

Money spent in the right direction means added support for the Government, and the people should make it a habit of practising thrift and become conscious of their duties as citizens of the National Government of China, it was asserted.

In order to achieve the aims set by the Government, the people must be healthy both in mind and body so that they may render whatever services they may be called upon to carry out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Many persons who have, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia frequented night-clubs and cabarets, gave up this practice immediately after the war was declared, and this, it was pointed out; is the true spirit of cooperation and understanding which must necessarily be displayed by every Chinese.

In view of what has been said above, the semi-official sources once again urged the city's youth to practice moderation, and although they did not totally veto night clubs and cabarets, these quarters declared that a limit must be set on everything, and instead of visiting night clubs and cabarets two or three times a week, these visits should be limited to two or three times a month, and the money which ordinarily would have been spent on superficial enjoyment, should be put away and invested in sound Government bonds.

Street Restaurants in Shanghai Prove Popular With All Classes

Shanghai Times

Lined along the sidewalks of the majority of the crowded streets in the city, are the street cafeterias or restaurants which cater to an indiscriminate clientele . . . from rickshaw pullers, office-boys to more pretentious personages. From the break of dawn to late sun-down these restaurants conduct a prosperous trade, and their popularity may be judged by the many persons who throng around the moving kitchens in order to satisfy their healthy appetites with the simple and wholesome food that is offered.

The men and women, mostly men, who operate these kitchens are expert cooks, and more often than not specialize in one of two dishes which usually meet with the approval and taste of their customers. The street kitchen is not a pretentious affair, and the simpleness of its construction is most amazing for the large stock that is usually on hand.

A bamboo pole joins the separate compartments, one of which is a portable stove, fed on wood, and the other holds the groceries and cooking paraphernalia. By means of the bamboo pole the owner of the so-called kitchen can carry his restaurant to any part of the city where he deems he can conduct the most profitable business.

The food that is offered, is by itself not in the least what popular imagination holds to be a complete dinner, but the offerings are in the way of snacks, both hot and cold, and are served speedily and without ceremony.

It is generally a wonder that so many of these portable restaurants are found side by side, but if one is to make a closer inspection of the wares, it will invariably be discovered that each and every portable restaurant offers a different menu.

Because of the variety of dishes which are offered to passers-by by the many portable restaurants, it is small wonder that one can easily do justice to one's appetite, by moving from one kitchen to another and partaking of the offerings of each.

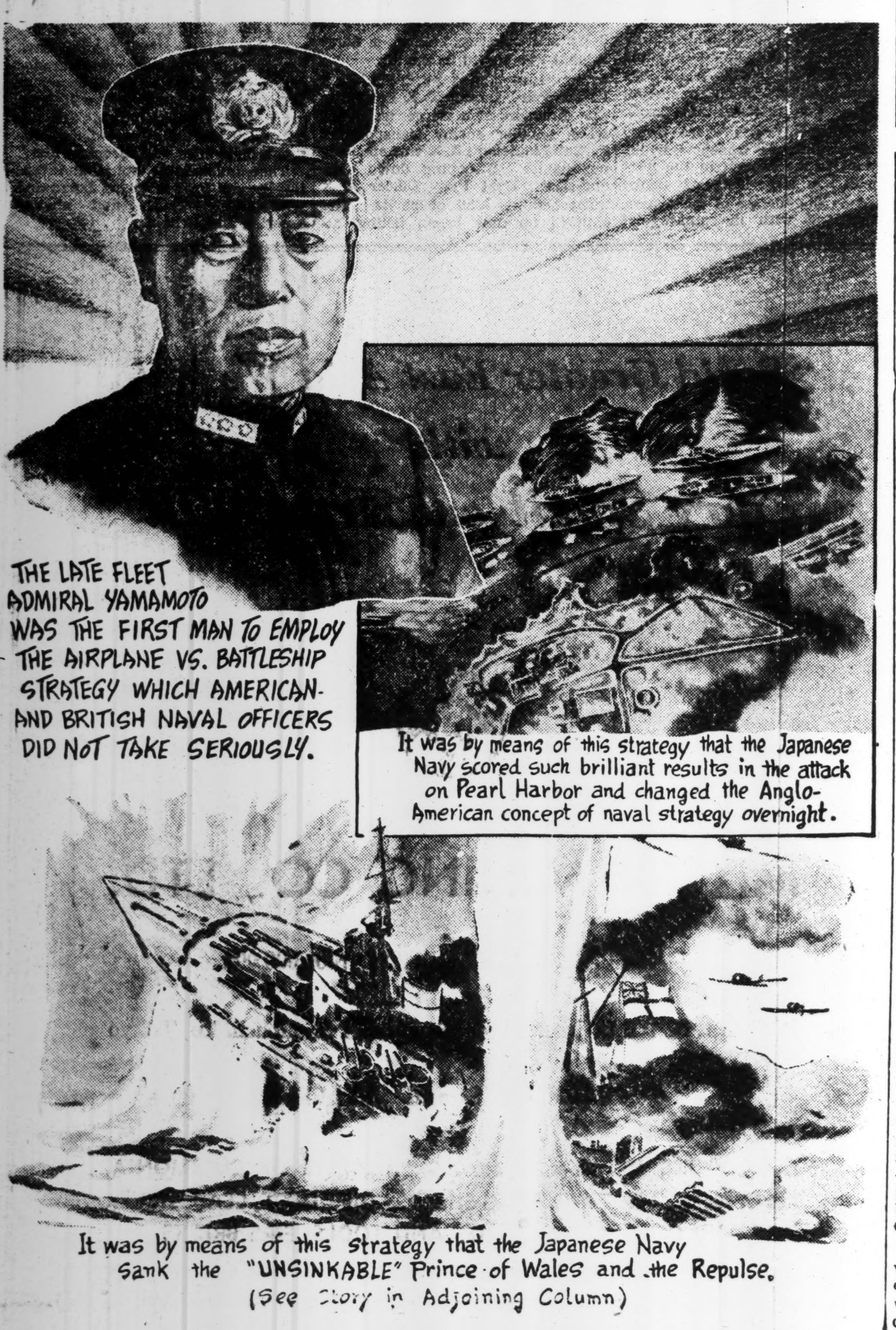
Not only are the offerings in the way of food, but soft drinks, which are so necessary during the hot months, are also obtainable at very reasonable prices. The profits accrued by the portable restaurant owner are not in any way large, but they permit him to carry on his business and at the same time assure him of a livelihood.

There is still another type of restaurant which deserves mention, and here one will find that in most cases tram terminals and market places boast of larger and better equipped kitchens which offer a greater variety of dishes.

Necessarily there are more attendants here, and the customers, instead of being obliged to stand and eat their food, are provided with a long table and a form of community seating arrangement, which not only permits for more ease, but also leaves one the opportunity of becoming acquainted with others who are engaged in the same occupation.

Unlike the moving restaurants, these establishments stay open until midnight, and because of the low prices which are asked for the food, they are well patronized despite their simple atmosphere.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


THE LATE FLEET ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO WAS THE FIRST MAN TO EMPLOY THE AIRPLANE VS. BATTLESHIP STRATEGY WHICH AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS DID NOT TAKE SERIOUSLY.
It was by means of this strategy that the Japanese Navy scored such brilliant results in the attack on Pearl Harbor and changed the Anglo-American concept of naval strategy overnight.
It was by means of this strategy that the Japanese Navy Sank the "UNSINKABLE" Prince of Wales and the Repulse.
(See Story in Adjoining Column)

ENEMY CAMP LACKS DEFINITE WAR AIMS

Anti-Axis Seeking Own Interest Will Be Cause of Their Defeat, Says Col. Okubo

Syonan Shinbun

Pointing out that the anti-Axis Powers are always at loggerheads and without definite war aims, Col. Koichi Okubo, in a statement declares that this factor "is the very cause for which the anti-Axis camp is bound to fail" in their fight against the Axis.

The text of Col. Okubo's statement is as follows:—

America, Britain, Soviet Russia and Chungking are in no way on harmonious terms, viewing from whatever angle. They are like water and oil, and can never mix together. Their connection is simply of a temporary nature in pursuit of self-interest, and without any justifiable and moral grounds.

Even during the prosecution of the war, each considers the interest of its own country first and never hesitates to sacrifice other federate states in order to realize its own ambitions. They are never sincere to one another and seldom show their true colors. There is no love lost among them when there is any discontentment due to lack of cooperation.

For instance, the Anglo-Americans have ever been at variance regarding the guiding policy of carrying out the decisive battle—whether Europe or the Pacific is to be given priority. The Americans, however, have always cast an eye on the vested interests of Britain after the war.

The Soviets are fundamentally different in thoughts and conditions with their allied countries. They joined the anti-Axis camp only out of necessity for the time being after the outbreak of the Soviet-German War. The Anglo-Americans never let the country have sufficient supplies though these have been badly needed. It has frequently transpired that the Soviets have felt much discontented. It is evident that the Anglo-Americans have been indeed only too eager to see the Soviets collapse together with Germany and far from hoping for a victorious Russia.

Chungking Foolish

As to Chungking, the Anglo-Americans have been fishing in troubled waters in its resistance to Japan without the least consideration of its tremendous sacrifices. There has been hardly any proof that they like to help China on to the path of development and prosperity. What they want is only to overrule China at will.

And yet Chungking has been so foolish as to solely rely on the Anglo-Americans for weapons and other supplies, though it has so far not been given one-tenth of what has previously been promised to it.

Australia has been insisting on demand of American reinforcements for its own defense regardless of reinforcement demands for Britain proper, as Australia now has awakened to the danger of its defense. As frequently reported, there have been a lot of fuss in connection with this.

Thus the anti-Axis camp is like a jumbled-up household with each country seeking for its own interest and no united force being exhibited. This is because, all of them are originally adhering to individualism and liberalism. Even within their own country, people ever insist on their rights and duties and always make protests for them. The frequent occurrence of strikes in key industries in the United States and the antagonism existing in the general elections campaign are some of the most conspicuous instances.

Being replete with so many shortcomings, it is only natural for the anti-Axis countries to face discrepancies after pursuing a hard struggle for many years. This is the very cause for which the anti-Axis camp is bound to fall.

Axis Closely United

On the contrary, the Axis Powers have been closely united in essential ideals and war aims without calculation of advantages and disadvantages as, with the consummation of these ideals, their respective interests are bound to be mutual to one another.

The countries with various peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been united on justice and friendliness. Manchoukuo, China and all peoples in the South are now as harmonious as members of the same family striving for the defeat of their sworn enemy—the Anglo-Americans, and providing the very prospect for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The future of the war will be vouched by the tremendous united efforts of these 1,000,000,000 people who have been united as members of the same family.

AIMS BEING PUSHED BY ADMINISTRATION

Principles of Boosting Material Output, Self-Supply in Food Unchanged

Syonan Sinbun

The three guiding principles of the Shonan Military Administration, development of important materials, maintenance of peace and order, and self-sufficiency, have undergone no change at all, with the "grow-more-food" drive now forging ahead, declared the (Military Administrator) at a Press conference recently.

He also stressed the need of stimulating the genius and initiative of local inhabitants for overcoming shortage in materials, which is unavoidable as the situation of war becomes more serious, saying that with the abundant natural resources in Malai, such shortage will be gradually alleviated, if the genius and initiative of the inhabitants are fully utilized.

The Administrator revealed that during his inspection tour in the four provinces in North Malai, he noted in Kedah, the first crop of fields planted with Japanese strains giving two crops in a year has even been much better than the former single crop harvest.

He further revealed that the 'grow-more-food' campaign is further accelerated by encouraging the adoption of Japanese strains in various places in Malai. Not only the acreage under cultivation will be increased, but also the crop for each acre, he said.

Enter Normal School

JOHORE BHARU.—Four teachers from the State of Johore were sent to the Higher Normal Training School, which opened on August 1 in Shonan by Mayor Kanichi Naito. The teachers chosen are A. V. Arunasalam (Johore Bharu), Syed Osman bin Ali (Batu Pahat), Halim bin Haji Abdul Rahman (Mersing) and Wong Eng Ho (Yong Peng).

In an interview the Inspector of Schools Johore, stated that there was a special teachers' training school in Johore Bharu, where selected teachers were given an extensive three months' course.

The need for a higher normal training school, he said, was great; and they were grateful to the authorities for having decided to establish the Normal Training School, which would enable the pick of Malaian teachers to gain a better knowledge of Japanese as well as Japanese methods of education.

50 Students Graduate

KUALA LUMPUR.—The second batch of 50 students of the Kuala Lumpur Agricultural Training School has graduated after a six-month course. The graduation ceremony was held on the Selangor padang recently, when certificates were distributed.

Japanese Language Test

SHONAN—Eight hundred local employees of the Postal Department sat for their Nippon Language Allowance Examinations recently throughout Malai. Shonan provided 200 candidates.

In an interview, a high Japanese official of the Postal Department stated that the second grade examination was a difficult one, and candidates who were successful in this should consider it a great honor, and not think only of its monetary value.

The Postal Department has always encouraged its employees, he said, to study Japanese, and has provided every facility for this purpose. It ran a school in Shonan, and also supplied books free to Shonan and upcountry employees.

Postal employees he added, have taken a great interest in the study of Japanese go and have made a very good progress.

Bank Loans Made

JOHORE BHARU.—Loans totaling $26,500 have been given by the People's Bank of Johore to 106 persons in the State for various purposes.

An official of the Bank, interviewed, declared that proper investigations were made before the loans were granted, so that there might not be any misuse of the money given out.

These loans, he said, were a boon to many people, who during the previous regime resorted to money-lenders and paid exorbitant rates of interest. It was in line with the policy of the authorities to render all possible help and wipe out any corrupt customs that existed previously.

Good Rice Harvest

PENANG.—Thanks to the strenuous efforts of farmers, the Taiwan rice planted in Penang and Province Wellesley is being harvested in these areas.

The estimated yield from 2,700 acres of paddy-field is expected to be around 32,485 piculs, for which the farmers will be paid ¥4.50 per picul by the authorities when they buy up the crop.

Perak Crops Good

TELUK ANSON.—Lower Perak, the second largest paddy-producing district in the State, has approximately 30,000 acres under cultivation and the crops are in excellent condition.

Ipoh Population Mounts

IPOH.—The present population of Ipoh is now larger than at any time in its history. A census, recently taken by the local authorities, revealed that the population of the capital has risen to 84,422 made up of 65,595 Chinese, 13,166 Indians, 5,239 Malais, 373 Eurasians and 49 other nationals.

In 1931, the population of Ipoh was 53,863. It rose to slightly over 62,000 in 1936.

OBITUARY

Mrs. KATHARINA KAELIN of 9, Sagiyama, Yokohama, beloved mother of Mrs. Martha Kaelin and grandmother of Misses Katrina and Marieli Kaelin, passed away on Saturday, September 18, at 4:00 a.m. in her 78th year at the General Hospital, Yokohama. Requiem Mass will be held on Monday, September 20, at 9:30 a.m. at the Sacred Heart Church, Bluff, Yokohama. Interment later in Kobe.

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TUXEDO, best imported, quality, complete with studs (jewel), shirt and tie. Apply Box 200, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III

I

The Beginning of the Pacific Empire

It is generally considered that the modern American navy entered its period of creation about the year 1880. As a result of the Civil War, the development of industries turned the United States from an importing to an exporting nation. Casting about for a possible market, East Asia, which was in a state of semi-development, was brought to its attention. As it is today, so also in those days warship standards and overseas trade moved side by side. However, American war vessels, which were reported to have reached a total of 670 at one time, numbered only 41 ships fit for service in 1880, and among them only 17 were steel-constructed.

It was from such a predicament that the American navy was started on its way to become the support for the economic interests of the United States in East Asia, as a watch-dog of its economic boundary and as a power behind its diplomatic negotiations. That is to say, seeing that its naval power, which was having a decisive influence on American overseas trade and on foreign negotiations, was in an unsatisfactory condition, the United States did not stop short at disappointment and indignation but started a movement to strengthen it. In concert with this movement, Congress established a committee of investigation to look into the existing condition of the navy and launched on a drastic reorganization.

The following report on the results of various investigations submitted to Congress by the aforementioned committee in 1881 emphasized the necessity of superior warships:

"It is necessary for the United States to be in possession of at least 70 non-armored cruisers, 5 armored cruisers, and 25 torpedo boats, capable of the standard speed of modern war vessels and equipped with standard offensive and defensive powers. Also we strongly recommend the construction of large-sized armored warships, but in view of the backward state of our shipbuilding technique it is necessary to dispatch a number of construction engineers to Europe to learn modern shipbuilding methods. Moreover, 38 of the recommended number of non-armored war vessels should be built immediately. In carrying out the above reform, it is necessary to regain from Europe the lost prestige of the United States as the first shipbuilding nation of the world by executing bold and drastic measures."

Congress was in no hurry to comply with the advice of the committee, and it was not until March 1883 that the necessary appropriation for the construction of 3 armored cruisers and 1 dispatch boat was voted on. However, the American system of carrying out any reform straightforwardly and speedily when the necessity arose was clearly manifested in this case. The foundation for the modern American navy was thus established with the construction of the 3 cruisers, which were christened the "Boston," "Chicago." and "Atlanta," and a dispatch boat, christened the "Dolphin."

In 1885 funds for the construction of 2 more armored cruisers and 2 gunboats were voted by Congress and work was started immediately. One of the cruisers built at this time was the "Maine," whose sinking at Santiago by a mysterious explosion caused the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

In 1888, and again in 1889, an enormous bill, hitherto unheard of, for the construction of war vessels was passed by Congress. The bill provided for the construction of the following ships:

1888:	
Armored cruiser	1
Cruisers	6
Gunboats	a certain number
1889:	
Battleships	3
Cruiser	1
Torpedo boats	a certain number
Total displacement	38,334 tons

About this time, with the increased trade in the Pacific Ocean and with the hope for construction of the Panama Canal, the United States began to feel the necessity of dominating the Caribbean Sea. A plan was formed for the expansion of the navy, with a view to a possible conflict with Spain and subsequent control of Cuba.

In the 7 years between 1890 and 1897, the United States Congress passed bills for the construction of 9 battleships, 1 armored cruiser, 2 cruisers, 9 gunboats, 20 torpedo boats and 1 submarine. By 1898, the year of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the American people's understanding of the value of the expansion of their navy was such that Congress was able to support a great expansion plan for the construction of 35 warships, aggregating 59,500 tons. In the following year, an addendum plan for the construction of 12 more warships, with a total displacement of 105,084 tons, was passed without any serious opposition. It was a great fleet headed by 16 battleships, the product of these expansion plans, which paid a visit to Japan at the time when the anti-Japanese immigration problem was the subject of much discussion. The visit was ostensibly a friendly one, but in reality the fleet was entrusted with the important mission of intimidating Japan.

There are not a few people who consider Theodore Roosevelt a benefactor of Japan. Though he is the father of the American navy, he was never a benefactor of Japan. In fact, he was no more a benefactor of Japan than was Commodore Perry. Rather, it is more appropriate to call him the chief instigator of the Russo-Japanese War. In fact, he may be likened to the present president of the United States who also is an advocator of war and the expansion of the American navy.

However, there is not a particle of doubt as to the fact that the navy "fever" of the American people owes much to Theodore Roosevelt's inculcation and leadership. In this connection it must not be overlooked that behind Roosevelt was Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, and particularly the fact that the latter's "Influence of Sea Power upon History" had become the sacred book of the American navy.

In 1890 the United States Government established a committee for the investigation of naval policies which was to become the founder of plans for the construction of warships and which, after investigating methods of building up the American navy, made a report consisting of the following two points:

"a. Because the greater part of America's riches is derived from across the sea and along the American coast, damage inflicted on the United States will be great in case of trouble with foreign nations.

"b. As there are possibilities of a clash with the world's greatest navy, it is necessary to possess a navy strong enough to cope with it.

It is worthy our special attention that such a report which revealed astonishing arbitrariness and unenlightened ideas on naval matters, should have become the main current of American navy tradition and, in after years, the fundamental note of its naval policy.

It is a universally accepted fact that Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History" skillfully incorporated into the field of theory of naval strategy the concept and general demand of the existing political and economic world, and exercised a great influence on the navies of the world. And in attempting to enjoy the benefit of this theory by steadily pursuing sea superiority, with it as the golden rule, there was no other navy that excelled that of America.

The main idea of Rear-Admiral Mahan was to obtain overseas colonies and naval bases by whose resources the mother country could be enriched, and in order to protect these, to maintain a strong navy. It was such a strategic idea that became the persuasive argument for the possession of the Philippine Islands, and supplied the suggestion for the annexation of Hawaii. In short, it was this idea of Rear-Admiral Mahan's that furnished the theoretical foundation for the subsequent peace-time race for the construction of warships, for the navy budget which increased geometrically, for the scramble for naval bases and the struggle for international trade.

II

Designs for the Acquisition of Sea Superiority

(I)

Stimulated by the Japanese-American friction after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War and by the new and powerful existence of Japan, the navy fever of the Americans and the enthusiasm of Theodore Roosevelt reached a pitch which led to the expansion of the American navy by an increased number of formidable warships. By the beginning of the 20th century the United States had become the world's greatest sea-power, recognized as such by the other nations and by the Americans themselves. William Taft, who succeeded Roosevelt as president of the United States, also possessed no less understanding and hope in the American advance into East Asia. In fact, Taft was so enthusiastic as to send to Congress, in 1901, a presidential message recommending the expansion of the navy, rather than the army.

It was shortly after the outbreak of the first World War that a serious effort for the substantiation of its navy was made by the United States. In 1916 an enormous bill for the expansion of the navy, now famous as the Daniels Bill, was introduced to Congress by the Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels. The substance of the bill, which was as shown below, was to be executed within 3 years at an expenditure of $500,000,000:

Battleships	6
Battle Cruisers	6
Cruisers	10
Destroyers	50
Submarines	67
Oil Supply Ships	3
Repair Ship	1
Transport	1
Destroyer-tenders	2
Submarine-tender	1
Troop Supply Ships	2
Gunboats	2

The total was 151 ships with a displacement of more than 800,000 tons.

There were three feasible reasons for the planning of such an enormous expansion. The first was America's challenge for sea superiority against the British boast of freedom of the seas, and a concrete manifestation of the demand for parity with Britain. As has been mentioned before, the United States desired to maintain a sea-power strong enough to oppose the world's greatest navy, and behind the demand for parity was a desire for safety and to guard against the self-willed, grasping policy of Britain.

The second reason had its basis in Woodrow Wilson's principle of sham humanitarianism, by which the United States was to become the self-appointed armed guardian and police of world peace. It was like giving a sword to the world's most notorious thief, and there could have been no more dangerous situation imaginable.

The third reason was America's deliberate misinterpretation and jealousy of Japan's legitimate advance into China during the War, and a counter-policy against Japan's Twenty-one Demands which the United States looked upon as a violation of the Hay Doctrine.

The United States at that time was consumed with the ambition to direct its capacity for heavy industry, and its wealth, both of which had seen an abnormal improvement during the war, toward East Asia. It was especially the fear of losing the Chinese market, which had resulted in the misinterpretation of Japan's activities in China as an attempt at economic monopoly, that caused the United States to push forward the expansion of its naval armament.

The gist of the statements made thus far was frankly expressed in the words of the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, Claud A. Swanson, who said to the following effect: "The best policy to be pursued in connection with our problems in China is the expansion of the American Navy."

However this may be, it was plain that the United States was determined to overthrow the Japanese Navy which was the greatest obstacle in its successful prosecution of the large-scale and selfish policy. Also it must not be overlooked that the concocted reports of Americans in China, and the deplorable propaganda on the part of China, gave excellent excuses to the advocates of American naval expansion. Of course all these activities were the outcome of a deliberate scheme.

With the laying of the keels of ships whose construction had been postponed since the conclusion of the first World War, the expansion of the American navy got under way. The rate of expansion of the American navy up to that period was as follows:

Ships whose construction was sanctioned, and building begun, in 1916:

Battleships	4
Battle Cruisers	4
Cruisers	4
Destroyers	20
Submarines	31

Ships whose construction was sanctioned, and building begun, in 1917:

Destroyers	67
Submarines	20

Ships whose construction was sanctioned, and building begun, by the Emergency Navy Bill of 1917:

Destroyers	144
Ships constructed by Emergency Public Bonds in 1917:	
Destroyers	9
Eubmarines	11

The Daniels Bill thus materialized step by step. The question was, as was often asked, the real motive behind this drive for mass-production, the completion of which was almost impossible of realization. There were at least three answers. One of them was, to lend weight to the voice of the United States at the coming Peace Conference; the second was, an anti-Japanese oppression in connection with the China problem; and the third, a strategic undercover plot for the acquisition of an advantageous position in the expected disarmament conference.

It is true that during World War I the American shipbuilding industry made an abnormal development, and it is also true that its capacity made a sudden jump. However, the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of constructing battleships with a displacement of more than 30,000 tons each, and of battle cruisers of more than 43,000 ton displacement, within 3 years was only a matter of common-sense. As was to be expected, out of the 19 capital ships which were to have been completed by 1919, not one was finished. Not only that, but even in 1921 progress at best was 95 per cent. and at its worst not more than 6 per cent. At this rate it would have been impossible to complete the expansion ever on a 10-year plan.

It was the attempt of the United States to take advantage of the impoverished state of the other nations after the war, that resulted in the issuance of invitations to the major powers to attend a conference in Washington. The invitations were extended under the pretext of allaying the impatience of certain nations in the race for naval armament, and for the purpose of reducing the burden of each nation by making the existing naval strength the basis of all considerations.

Indignation at the 5:5:3 Ratio

There is no room for argument that armament is a subjective matter, and that it is also an objective matter needs no elucidation. Consequently, it is natural that an illimitable expansion of armaments should become an unbearable burden and a misfortune to any nation. Neither the Washington Conference nor the London Disarmament Conference was convened for humanitarian purposes; they were joint conspiracies on the part of the Anglo-American nations against Japan. The real motive behind these conferences was a treacherous plot aimed at subjugating Japan without warfare. Indeed, the flaunting of irrefutable principles was a favorite instrument of the Anglo-American nations in executing their selfish designs.

When we consider the fact that the Russo-Japanese War was not a spontaneous outbreak between Russia and Japan but was the inevitable outcome of the Pacific policies of the great powers since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, we are better able to understand the support given to Japan by Britain and the United States. Here again is evident the craft of the Anglo-Americans, who under the guise of friendship extended their questionable goodwill to Japan.

Japan was steadily growing into a strong nation, but compared with the United States and with the great powers of Europe it had still much room for growth. It was only after the Russo-Japanese War that Japan's position in the Pacific was established, giving rise to a storm of international policies which began to strike Japan. Before Japan stretched out a broad, smooth road to greatness but one strewn with thorns. As far as the Pacific Problems were concerned, the future of the Japanese-American relationship was decisively indicated at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. After the first World War, signs of a sudden change for the worse began to appear in the relations between Japan and the United States as these nations, which faced each other across the Pacific, became two of the foremost powers in the world.

As a tall tree is struck the harder by a wind, so also was Japan struck, when for the first time in its recent history it attained a self-reliant and independent position by discarding its former dependency on Europe and the United States. The convening of the Washington Conference was the first of the political storms which Japan encountered.

Washington Conference

In August 1921 the United States suddenly issued invitations to Japan, Britain, France and Italy to participate in a conference, to be held from November of the same year for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the powers, and of solving the Pacific and Far Eastern problems which might become causes of future conflicts. Besides the above powers, China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal were also invited to participate in the discussion of problems touching upon their respective interests. All nations thus invited accepted the invitation and began preparations for the appointment of delegates.

It was not alone the matter of disarmament which set this conference apart from other conferences, but was also due to the fact that each and every problem relating to the Pacific Ocean was, so to speak, laid on a dissecting table and given a most careful scrutiny. However, the main object of the Washington conference was the inhibition of Japan's progress whereby it could be bound hand and foot through the joint machinations of the Anglo-American nations. We must remember that as the result of this conference, Japan was forced not only to accept a most disadvantageous and humiliating ratio, but was also obliged to retrocede Chingtao to China.

Music Notes

Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will hold his tenth vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. today. Assisted at the piano by Tatsuo Mizutani, he will render a full evening's program of songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, one of the foremost contemporary composers in this country.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra has announced a change in the program for its first subscription concert of the season which will be held under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 6 p.m., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 22 to 24, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major (Emperor Concerto) will be played with Miss Sonoko Inoue as the soloist, instead of the previously planned first performance in Japan of Act II from Verdi's opera, "Aida." The other items on the program Beethoven's Third Symphony (Eroica), and Kojiro Kobune's "Festival Time," will be given as originally scheduled.

"Dawn of Eastern Asia" and other numbers accompanied by ancient Japanese and Taiwanese music will be presented in the debut recital by Miss Meitoku Rin, Taiwanese dancer, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Saturday, September 25.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer, who was exceedingly successful with his series of monthly piano recitals inaugurated during the last season, will appear in his first concert of the new season on Monday, September 27, 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. He will play an all-Chopin program, consisting of the Twelve Etudes Opus 10; the Sonata in B flat minor, Opus 35 (Funeral March), and the Twenty-Four Preludes, Opus 28.

Under the baton of Hideo Saito, the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra will hold its eighth subscription concert at the Tokyo Gekijo, from 1:30 6:30 p.m., Monday, September 27. Participating in the program is the ballet class of the Shochiku Girls Opera which, in the second half of the program, will present a "Spanish Nocturne" and "Menuet" to Bizet's music, and "Waltz" and "Military Polonaise" to music by Chopin. The orchestra selections in the first part of the concert include Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in b minor (Unfinished); "Summer Festival," a symphonic poem by Nobuo Iida, and Johann Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube" Waltz.

Commencing its Beethoven Cycle of six programs to be presented in the course of the concert season 1943-1944, the Nippon String Quartet will play Beethoven's String Quartets Opus 18 No. 1 in D major; Opus 18 No. 2 in G major; and Opus 127 in E flat major (for the first time in Japan), on Tuesday, September 28, at the Nihon Seinekan. The members of the quartet are Senzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inoue, cello.

An orchestra work based on a Mongolian theme, composed by Professor Helmut Fellmer of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be played under the composer's baton at the 21st subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 29. The other items to be performed are Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 2 in A major, with Susumu Nagai playing the solo part; and Schubert's Symphony No. 7 in C major.

Patriotic Japanese songs and other selections for mixed chorus, including also Johann Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube" Waltz, will be rendered by the Dai-Toa Chorus conducted by Jun-ichi Hosoda, in its first concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, September 29. Assisting in the concert are Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, alto; Genjiro Nagata, tenor; Shizuo Higuchi, barytone, and the Fuji Orchestra.

With the assistance of Keisuke Shimoyakawa, noted barytone, a vocal recital consisting mainly of Japanese and Italian selections will be offered by Miss Sachie Umeda, soprano, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 29, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Bach's Cello Solo Suite No. 3 in C major is one of the outstanding numbers to be played by Professor Roman Dukson in his Cello Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Thursday, September 30. Miss Toshiko Kosono will assist at the piano. Other selections include Boccherini's Cello Concerto in B flat major; "I Nottambuli," Fantastic Variations, by Castelnuovo-Tedesco; and pieces by H. Otaka, Albeniz, Cassado, and others.

The Fourth Evening of Modern Stage Dancing by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, noted exponents of the modernistic German dancing school in this country, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Sunday, October 3. All the works on the program will be given without any musical background.

With the aim to foster the development of a new national school of musical composition in this country, the Fujiwara Opera Company is planning another presentation of a new Japanese opera in one of its productions planned for the spring season of next year. The new opera is now being composed by Shiro Fukai with a libretto based on a narrative by the well-known poet Bansui Doi, titled "The Surrender of the Enemy." The subject of the narrative is the attempted Mongolian invasion of Japan, which failed.

Keizo Horiuchi, noted musical critic, has been slated for the post of president of the "Japan Musical Magazine Publishing Company" which will be newly established as the result of the amalgamation of all now existing Japanese publishers of musical periodicals carried out at the urgent recommendation of the Information Board. The new company will publish two monthly magazines, "Musical Culture" (Ongaku Bunka), a professional magazine to be edited by Toru Shimizu; and "Musical Knowledge" (Ongaku Chishiki), a popular magazine to be edited by Shogo Kato. With the inauguration of these two publications, which will be issued from November 1, the now existing publications "Musical Friend" (Ongaku no Tomo), "Brass Music" (Suisogaku); "Musical Criticism" (Ongaku Koron), "Music of the People" (Kokumin no Ongaku), "Record Music" (Rekodo Ongaku), and "Musical Culture Newspaper" (Ongaku Bunka Shinbun) will cease their issues.

Wilson's 14 Points Brought Up-to-Date

(Continued From Page 6)

all that she hoped to obtain through the trickery practised on highly placed defeatists in Italy is set out in these terms imposed on Badoglio no sooner was Mussolini arrested, the Fascist party disbanded, and Italy's once firm defenses broken by treacherous hands.

Playing on the nerves of those Italians who patiently longed for peace, though possibly not peace at any price, certainly not peace at the price subsequently demanded, Britain tricked them into overthrowing the greatest Italian patriot and hero of all history, not excepting Garibaldi, by telling them day in, day out, that Britain and America were fighting Fascism, not the Italian people. In the chaos that ensued when the defeatists finally let themselves be gulled into overthrowing their leader and sued for a peace in which they naively seem to have hoped they might be accorded a status similar to that enjoyed by defeated France, the Anglo-America Powers, thinking Italy was in the bag and that all further hypocritical pretense might be safely discarded, produced the thirteen infamous points with reservations as to further still harsher impositions at Anglo-American convenience in the future.

Facsimile of 14 Points

The trick whereby this was accomplished is nothing but a repetition of the notorious Fourteen Points' Trick which worked so successfully for Britain and America in the last war. At that time Anglo-American propagandists and statesmen gave Germany to understand that their countries were fighting the Kaiser, not the German people, and promised Wilson's Fourteen Points as a basis for the peace terms that would be granted once the Kaiser was overthrown. But when the Kaiser abdicated, leaving Germany in a state of chaos it was not the Fourteen Points that were offered to a then defenseless Germany, but the iniquitous Treaty of Versailles which reduced the German people to a state of economic slavery far worse than anything prolongation of the war could possibly have signified for them, and kept all Europe in chaos for a quarter of a century.

Italy, however, is more fortunate than Germany was in 1918, in that the unqualifiable action taken by her defeatists is not final for Italy in this war. Germany's swift reaction which enabled her to extend her protection to by far the greater part of Italy, the prompt resurgence of a resolute free Italian Government formed by those Italians who still hold their country's honor dear, followed by the dramatic rescue of Mussolini, have robbed the stale Anglo-American trick of most of its fruits, and still left hopes for Italy's resurgence side by side with Japan and Germany and their loyal allies, who will not waver in their determination to fight on until in final victory the whole world is freed from the monstrous Anglo-American ambitions and machinations.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1943

The Meaning of Roosevelt's Speech

Making full use of the temporary local advantage in Italy which Badoglio's treacherous defection has given to the anti-Axis camp, President Roosevelt in his speech to the reconvened Congress Friday painted what appeared to be a glowing picture of the war prospects of the United States. But a careful analysis of his statements will reveal that his exultation was far more apparent than real, that his speech was actually a clever maneuver to divert attention away from the serious fundamental weaknesses in America's position while subtly and indirectly preparing his people for the unescapable bloody sacrifices yet in store for them.

For instance, his strong emphasis of the fact that the surrender of Italy would have a direct effect upon the war in the Pacific was an obvious attempt to excuse the slow progress of American operations against Japan by trumpeting the fall of Italy in Europe. In fact, he openly admitted as much when he called upon his critics to desist from clamoring for more action in the Pacific as against the Mediterranean sector of the war. But his contention that all the fronts in this global war are interrelated is one which only proves the strength of the Axis position, for it means then that the developments in Italy alone cannot decide the war. Since all fronts are interrelated, so long as the Axis stands firm elsewhere the local defection of Italy can have no decisive significance. And how solid the rest of the Axis stands is attested not only by the unchanged strategic position of Germany in Europe and Japan in East Asia but also by the political situation made clear by the statement of the Japanese Government on September 9 and the joint declaration of Japan and Germany on September 15 reaffirming the firmness of their adhesion to the Tripartite Alliance.

Roosevelt's contention that the developments in Italy have contributed to the lightening of the Soviet Union's burden on the Eastern Front also was only a patent excuse directed toward Moscow for the failure of the Anglo-Americans to set up a real second front in Europe. For it cannot be hidden that the Anglo-American campaign in Italy has not resulted in the withdrawal of a single German division from the Eastern Front despite the fact that the Soviets are insisting that the Anglo-Americans must draw away fifty or sixty German divisions in order to be of any help to them. What the few German troops who were already in Italy did to the Americans a few days ago at Salerno should prove how impossible it is for the Anglo-Americans to engage anything like fifty or sixty divisions of Germans on a real second front confronting the impregnable Grand Fortress of Europe.

While Roosevelt moreover tried to misconstrue the Italian situation in a manner as favorable as possible for his side, it is highly significant that he honestly admitted that the war against Japan would be far more severe than anything the Americans had experienced yet, and that it will call for a constant stepping up of industrial production at home in the United States. This is nothing but an admission that the production in America's war industries is far from satisfactory, an admission which constitutes a pleading cry to the American people to intensify their lagging efforts.

Roosevelt also unconsciously rendered a service to Japan and the Axis when he described the circumstances which led to Italy's surrender, for he disclosed what deception and chicanery the Anglo-Americans are capable of stooping to in order to follow up the effects of their subversive propaganda. It revealed that the surrender of Italy was brought about not so much by the strength of Anglo-American arms as by the internal disruption of Italy induced by Anglo-American propaganda and machination. But such a disclosure only serves to prove the strength of the remaining members of the Axis, for it is obvious that against such internally united countries like Japan and Germany, similar subversive tactics can have no possible effect. If an opportunity to take precautions against such tactics were needed, however, this disclosure of the enemy's hand has only given Japan, Germany, and their allies ample opportunity to be on guard. Furthermore, by demonstrating anew his bitter animosity toward Japan and Germany, by expressing his desire to attack Japan "until it has been literally pounded into dust," Roosevelt only served to strengthen Japan's resolve to persevere to the bitter end until such a vindictive enemy is himself pounded into dust.

For those who can read the real meaning of Roosevelt's latest speech, it is therefore a welcome though disguised confession of America's inadequacies and a stirring stimulus to fight on until such a base enemy is crushed in the defeat which he so richly deserves.

A Historical Parallel

East Asia may seem a pretty far cry from Latin America, but Ambassador Saburo Kurusu with keen discernment has pointed out the close parallel between the two. In a radio address directed to a Latin American audience Friday night this veteran statesman, who as Japan's Special Ambassador to Washington just prior to the outbreak of the present war strove so nobly though in vain to restrain the United States' inexorable drive toward war, made clear the historical traditions which, if viewed correctly, should cause the peoples of Latin America to reshape their attitude toward the aims of Japan and toward their own relations with the United States.

"The War of Independence of South America was fought for the liberation of young rising colonies from the blockade and the restraint placed on their free development by the Old World," said the Ambassador. "It was a war for progress, a war to realize the new hopes of modern times against the outworn conservatism of the Middle Ages. The mighty wave of liberation of oppressed peoples which swept Europe toward the end of the eighteenth century and spread to the New World in the early part of the nineteenth, has rolled on to the shores of East Asia. Being urged by the same spirit that impelled the South Americans to fight so valiantly for their liberty, we are now fighting to attain our independence and freedom."

Although Britain and the United States, once having attained their political and economic supremacy, have forgotten their love of freedom, at least for others, so far as to become themselves the greatest oppressors of the present day, East Asia is continuing the fight for liberty and progress by shaking off the oppression of the now reactionary Anglo-Americans, continued Mr. Kurusu. How true this statement is can be readily seen from the way in which the Philippines, Burma, India, and even supposedly independent China had been tyrannized and exploited by the British and the Americans, and how these countries are now at last finding a hope for a new life of freedom and opportunity through the help of Japan. This inspiring struggle of the countries of East Asia and their heartening achievements are of a character which the Latin American countries, with the memory of their own similar struggle of a century ago, should well be able to appreciate.

Unfortunately, as Ambassador Kurusu pointed out, in recent months the Latin American countries themselves have again fallen under the shadow of foreign oppression. This time it is not the oppression of the Old World, but the oppression of the same United States against which East Asia is fighting. By thinly veiled coercion the Colossus of the North has forced the Latin American countries against their natural interests to enter the present war in Europe and Asia in which they have no legitimate concern, and by cunning manipulation of the Lend-Lease Law this giant proponent of dollar imperialism has bound the countries of Latin America to a condition of economic servility to itself to serve its own selfish ends.

Perhaps the sight of East Asia continuing its struggle for freedom will not only cause the Latin Americans to remember their own similar historical struggle but will inspire them to take up the cudgel again to resist the new menace which now threatens their hard-won liberty. It is to be hoped that that will be so, for only by curbing the imperialistic ambitions of the United States which threatens them alike can both East Asia and Latin America preserve their respective precious heritage and live in eternal peace with each other.

NEGROES IN U.S. PERSECUTED; LEAD DREARY WRETCHED LIFE

They Are Free and Equal in All But Name—Thousands Of Them Are on Verge of Starvation

By MASAAKI IYENAGA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

The U.S. Declaration of Independence issued on July 4, 1776, affirms: "All men are born equal." Abraham Lincoln, famous for the emancipation of slaves, left the immortal phrase "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" American school children, imitating their elders, sing, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty!" Many foreign observers are apt to assume from America's superficially resplendent life that it is a land of freedom and equality, quite oblivious of the fact that there are in America millions of wronged and ill-treated people who are forced to lead a life far from free and equal.

American negroes are descendants of the slaves imported from Africa, but they are no longer slaves, of course. The Law for the Emancipation of Slaves was enacted in 1863. In 1865, the abolition of slavery went on record in the Constitution In 1870, the franchise for the negroes was recognized. The negro people are now American citizens, pure and simple. It is therefore surprising to observe that even now the negroes are denied the equality of treatment guaranteed by the Constitution. Far from being accorded equal treatment, the large majority of them are condemned to a most wretched life.

Not for Love of Mankind

Donald Young, of Pennsylvania University, was right when he asserted that the Law for the Emancipation of Slaves was enacted, not from the love of mankind, but for political and military purposes. The enactment aimed, not at the promotion of the welfare of negroes, but at the appeasement of the abolitionists, at the enlistment of foreign sympathies, at the incorporation of emancipated slaves in the Northern Army and at the disruption of the internal organization of the Southern states. At that time, the negro population in the South was about 3,500,000, which represented 40 per cent of the total population of the Southern States.

Such being the case, the Law for the Emancipation of Slaves did little to advance the welfare of the slaves. It rather drove the multitude of emancipated negroes to the verge of starvation. With a view to giving them protection, the Government set up the Freemen's Bureau in March, 1865, but it was the lot of the large majority of negroes to continue to drudge in the employ of their former masters as slaves in all but name.

Some negroes have been so successful in life as to own small plantations, but such fortunate negroes are few and far between. The life of negroes has been an endless succession of tragedies. A few instances of their tragic existence are given below:

Brutally Treated

In April, 1921, according to a report of Hugh M. Dorsey, the then Governor of the State of Georgia, white proprietors of plantations in that State put eleven negroes secretly to death in order to prevent the revelation of their cruel treatment of these poor victims. These white employers promised high wages to their negro employes, without ever fulfilling their promise. Unable to stand such treatment, some negroes ran away, only to be caught, brought back and put to harder labor after being administered a good deal of flogging. Their treatment is not a whit better now than it was in the days of slavery. Just before the Civil War, a male slave of the best kind changed hands at $1,800, and, therefore, greedy keepers of slaves were in no hurry to set them free in spite of the law. Moreover, the law courts to which negroes could go for protection were not of much help as they were in white hands. Thus, the way to ameliorate the lot of negroes was practically blocked. The report of Hugh M. Dorsey referred to contains the following pathetic tale:

"A certain negro purchased a farm of about 140 acres with the money he had saved after years of hard work, and settled down to a happy farm life with his wife and twelve children. This negro was so loyal and patriotic that during the first World War he was honored by a local newspaper for his valuable aid in the sales of the liberty bonds issued by the Government. When his name was mentioned in the paper, a white neighbor made some disparaging remarks and this led to a quarrel. Their estrangement grew and the unreasonable white American went so far as to set up arbitrarily the border line of his land 25 feet inside the land owned by the negro, and, planting stakes to mark the new border, he forbade the negro to overstep them. The negro ignored the new boundary and went about his farm work as usual, as he had every right to do.

"A few days later, on the afternoon of a Saturday, the negro, accompanied by his three daughters and one son, went to town, when suddenly a policeman, showing him a writ for arrest, marched him off to a police station. In the course of a cross-examination, the policeman used brute force and struck the negro down. This was the signal for a white mob who had collected to watch the proceeding to take the law into their own hands and thrash the poor negro mercilessly. One of his daughters who had rushed forward to protect her father from harm was kicked about.

"The negro and his four children were thrown into prison. He and his daughter, who were both injured, asked for medical treatment but their request fell upon deaf ears of heartless police officials who locked them in a cell and went away. That white farmer who was at daggers-drawn with the negro was at the bottom of the outrageous conduct of the police. The negro was charged with trespassing on his neighbor's land, his daughters with defying the police and his son with possessing a pistol. For these offenses, the man was sentenced to a year's penal servitude with a fine of $50 each and the son was fined $100.

House Raided

While the negro was serving his sentence in prison, his house was raided by a group of white ruffians one night. Forcing their way into the house, they committed all kinds of lawlessness. His wife and children were so frightened that the following morning they cleared out of the place, bag and baggage. They never returned to the place for fear of lynching."

The condition of living of negroes is in a very singular contrast with that of white people. They live in very humble wooden structures, mere log cabins in some cases. Their dwellings are unhealthy and out of repair. Of modern equipment they have none.

In a book treating of the labor problem at cotton factories in the southern states, Paul Blanshard writes that all houses at negro villages are small without exception and there is a conspicuous lack of drainage and lighting facilities. The Children's Bureau of the Government also mentions in its report that all houses in the negro quarters in the southern states are in a dilapidated condition. Even such negro quarters as are located near the heart of the town have few paved roads.

As might be expected from defective habitation, the death rate is very high. In the reconstruction period following the Civil War, the negro death rate was as high as 35 to 40 per population of 1,000. The rate has fallen since and it now stands at 17, though, when compared with the death rate among the white Americans, it is nearly twice as high. The slum quarters in America are mostly negro quarters.

The material life of which Americans are proud is enjoyed by the white population only to the exclusion of the negross.

Discriminated Against

Public parks are usually thrown open to all people, irrespective of race, except in such southern states where traditions die hard. Even in southern states some parks are open to the whites and blacks alike at least insofar as official regulations are concerned, though, in practice, the negroes are discriminated against. In July, 1927, the white population of Richmond in the State of Virginia numbered 138,525 and the black population 55,919. Investigations made in regard to 1,145 negro families in the city showed that more than three-fourths of these negroes had never made use of parks. Their natural lack of interest in parks may be one of the main causes, but the reasons which they give themselves are that they do not feel comfortable in parks, that they have free access to few parks and that in most parks they are denied the rights which are recognized in whites.

The parks for white people are equipped with baseball grounds, tennis courts and golf links but those for negroes have no such facilities. The investigations made in 1928 at Tulsa in the State of Oklahoma, where 11 per cent of the total population are negroes, revealed the fact that whereas there were 13 playgrounds with an aggregate area of 1,000 acres for white children, negro children had a single playground of two acres which was provided with only thirteen benches and four swings. According to a report submitted by the Negro Welfare Service Committee of the city of Richmond, one of the six playgrounds in the city for negro children is a mere tract of unoccupied ground hardly deserving the name of playground. Negro parents describe it as damp and insalubrious with very poor equipment. Besides, supervision is so inadequate that the place is a virtual haunt of refractory youths. At Harlem, the negro quarter in the city of New York, poor negro children are obliged to play in the streets, due to lack of good playgrounds.

(To Be Concluded)

Decline of the British Navy

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part III

Immediately on the lapse of the Naval Treaties, the British navy started work on two 35,000-ton battleships. It subsequently took in hand the construction of three more battleships of the same type. There was, besides, a project for four 40,000-ton battleships. As regards the cruiser strength, the British authorities announced at the beginning of the present Great War that it would be increased in number from fifty or thereabouts to seventy.

The American navy was enlarged by leaps and bounds following the lapse of the Naval Treaties, the China Affair and the second World War serving as stimulants. At the time when Franklin Roosevelt assumed the Presidency in 1933, the tonnage of the American navy was below the treaty limit. In fact, the first Vinson plan was intended for the building of the American navy up to the treaty limit. The second Vinson plan, which was adopted soon after the lapse of the Naval Treaties, was for a 20 per cent increase in naval strength or the increase of about 300,000 tons. As the second Great War broke out and as, moreover, the ties binding Japan, Germany and Italy together were strengthened, the third Vinson plan aiming at an 11 per cent (about 180,000 tons) increase was approved in February, 1940. Three days after this, France's surrender to Germany took place. Taking advantage of this situation, the American navy took up the two-ocean fleet slogan vigorously, and introduced in Congress the Stark plan providing for a 70 per cent increase in the strength of the warships within the age-limit. This plan was passed by both Houses after a month's debate, and the American navy was thus assured of the construction of about 300 ships including 17 battleships, 12 aircraft-carriers, 52 cruisers and 78 submarines by 1947.

Stark Plan Revised

On the completion of this scheme, the total strength of the American navy was to reach 3,050,000 tons in respect to the ships within the age-limit or about 3,500,000 tons, if the ships which though over-age, were still serviceable, were taken into calculation. Such being the case, the American navy would have become far bigger than the British navy in five years' time, even if the War of Greater East Asia had not broken out.

According to recent reports, the American navy, learning a lesson from the great efficiency shown by the Japanese naval air force in the present war, has decided to revise the Stark plan. It is said that whereas the construction of six 35,000-ton and six 40,000-ton battleships will be proceeded with, as planned, the building of five battleships of the Montana type (55,000 tons) has been given up and, furthermore, the construction of five aircraft-carriers in lieu of the originally projected five super-heavy cruisers has been decided upon.

It is further reported that on June 3, Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a measure for the construction of 500,000 tons of aircraft-carriers, 500,000 tons of heavy and light cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers, 100 submarines and 500,000 tons of submarine destroyers. Assuming this scheme to be a substitute for the Stark plan, the total tonnage of the ships to be built, inclusive of the twelve capital ships referred to, will be something like 3,000,000 tons. In any case, the position of superiority held by the British Navy for so many years is gone forever.

The Singapore Base

As an important item of the British naval policy during the period under review, reference may be made to the building of the Singapore base. The establishment of this base was first proposed by Admiral Jellicoe in 1919 as a result of his inspection of conditions in East Asia. His proposal was approved by the Imperial Conference of 1921 and work was started in 1923 by a Coalition Cabinet. The work was twice discontinued, by a Labor Cabinet each time, but it was soon resumed by the succeeding Cabinet. It made particularly good progress in and after 1933, and it had been well-nigh completed when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The total expenditure involved in its construction is put roughly at £22,000,000 or about twice the original estimate.

The great importance of naval bases in war needs no emphasis. It must be remembered, however, that the base is a sort of equipment designed to maintain or increase the efficiency of the fleet and that its potency is dependent entirely on effectual protection afforded by a naval strength. A base with no squadron to utilize it will be little more than a white elephant, while the best equipped base will be as good as an isolated fort unless it is protected by a strong naval force. I may, next, add a few words regarding the morale of British sailors.

It was, no doubt, to the credit of the British navy that, unlike the American gunboat Wake, the British gunboat Petrel refused to surrender in Shanghai at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and also that Admiral Phillips, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Squadron, shared the fate of his ship, which was sunk in the South China seas into which he came out of Singapore to fight the powerful Japanese naval units which he knew were in ambush.

On the other hand, I have heard or witnessed many things which reflect seriously on the honor of the British navy. When I was at Port Arthur several years ago, I heard of many cases of laxity of discipline among the British sailors. There was also reported about that time a drunken fracas at Keelung, Taiwan by members of the crew of the crew of a British submarine. In 1927, a strike broke out among the sailors belonging to the Atlantic Squadron, and in 1931 there was a riot on board a certain British warship.

Reduced Pay Was Cause

No particulars regarding the affair of 1931 are available, but there is no doubt that grievances over reduced pay were the cause. By all accounts the trouble was serious enough to deserve the name of a mutiny. As regards the "strike" case, several ships of the Atlantic Squadron, assembled at Invergordon to carry out naval maneuvers, defied the order to set sail, compelling the abandonment of the projected maneuvers. This was a mutiny, pure and simple, but the British navy preferred to call it a "strike." In this case, demand for better treatment was evidently the case. Although the incident was devoid of political significance, the methods by the mutineers in executing their plot were analogous to those usually employed by communists. In any case, it was the most serious affair that has disgraced the British navy since the mutiny at the Nore in 1797.

Submarines made their debut during the first World War, and the new form of warfare for the destruction of commerce initiated by them revolutionized the strategy of sea battles. In the present World War and in the War of Greater East Asia especially, airplanes demonstrated their unrivalled efficiency to the great embarrassment of the navies built on the old lines. The appearance of new efficient weapons of war necessarily lowers the relative position of the old-type navies. In view, especially, of the fact that both submarines and airplanes have radically altered the character of the command of the sea by which the British navy has always set much store, the blow dealt by them to the conservative British navy is really severe.

The function of a navy is to ensure the command of the seas or the routes of world communication. In other words, it is to make use of these seas for its own strategical, communication, trade, industrial and other purposes, while preventing the enemy from using them. The surest way to secure the command of the sea is, needless to say, to destroy the hostile navy or navies, but it is by no means easy to achieve the feat. Even if all the hostile warships may be sunk, the enemy may still build new ships. If, moreover, he has ships under construction, these vessels may be put into commission in a comparatively short time. Besides, the seas of the world cover very extensive areas and neutral ships are constantly navigating these seas. Thus, sea battles present features very different from land battles.

Command of Sea Relative

If these circumstances are duly considered, in conjunction with the fact that there are necessarily limits to a country's naval strength, it will readily be admitted that the command of the sea cannot be so absolute as the term itself connotes; it is only relative and far from perfect and has its limit in terms of time and space. Nor are all the seas of the world of equal value to all countries. That the same sea is of different values to different countries can easily be seen if we consider the value of the Japan Sea and the North Sea to Japan and Britain respectively.

The command of the sea, as we see it today, is, in most cases, relative, regional and temporary, as I have stated, but even this modified form of command is of great value. There is no strategic plan without its objective, and for the attainment of a certain objective the command of a certain sea area for a certain space of time is deemed very important.

During the Russo-Japanese War, for instance, the command of the Yellow Sea was essential for Japan, but the Japanese Navy did not for a moment think of disputing the command of the Baltic Sea with Russia. It was only for a certain limited space of time that one of Napoleon's flotillas tried to gain the mastery of the eastern part of the English Channel. All depends on the peculiar circumstances of the moment. If the needs of the moment have been satisfied and the main conditions fulfilled, the object of the command of the sea may well be regarded as having been attained.

(To Be Concluded)

WILSON'S 14 POINTS BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

Reichs' Swift Action Enables Fascists to Fight On

By Our Political Commentator

While the possible consequences of the increased freedom of action in the Mediterranean the anti-Axis has gained as a result of occupation of the Southern tip of Italy in connivance with Italian traitors cannot be ignored, nevertheless Badoglio's treacherous defection has rendered the Axis several inestimable services, which may well outweigh in the long run any temporary advantage gained by the enemy.

In the first place it has cleared the pestilential air that for some time hung over Italy as a result of the non-cooperative, lukewarm and openly defeatist attitude of some of Italy's generals. Moreover, politically it has rid the Axis of those unstable and weak elements in Italy which provided fertile breeding places for the germs of Anglo-American corruption, and territorially it has left all that larger part of Italy into which the anti-Axis could not penetrate in spite of the five days' shameful lapse between the time of Badoglio's dishonorable surrender and its notification to Germany, more firmly defended than ever before.

Above all this, however, is the incalculable service the Anglo-American Powers rendered to the Axis in disclosing, so that he who runs may read, by their demand for unconditional surrender and subsequent imposition of the harshest truce terms known to history just what degree of absolute world dominance these powers are after, just what capitulation to them signifies. No further doubt as to the nature of their hitherto unavowed war aims is now possible.

Part of Italy Saved

The ruthless terms exacted by the Anglo-American Commanders-in-Chief from the cowardly defeatist faction in Italy in the first flush of optimism caused by Badoglio's surrender when they fondly thought the whole of Italy was already theirs, are such that they implied the reduction of all Italy to a position of permanent slavery, had not Germany's swift and resolute action overcome the five days' handicap, and enabled the still determined Italian majority to do what it can to vindicate its national honor and save at least part of its country from the plight into which its abject generals had thrust it.

These terms are there on record for all the world to see and set against the earlier false propaganda promises whereby these abject Italian traitors were induced to sue for peace.

In the first place these Anglo-American terms do not offer any hope of peace to the Italians, no matter how war-weary they may be. On the contrary by demanding the use of all Italian airdromes and ports, the turning over of the Italian air forces and navy to points convenient for anti-Axis use, the surrender of Italy's strategic island possessions and the use of her troops as a shield behind which British and American troops might march, they are aimed at nothing less than the destruction of Italy as such and her permanent enslavement to Britain and America. That part of Italy in which Badoglio was able to make his abject surrender effective will not get even the dishonorable peace for which he sold them, but further war in conditions of complete slavery. All the Italian traitors have gained for their country by their despicable surrender is added woes. They have split their country in two, territorially and politically.

The additional horrors of fratricidal war between Italians and Italians will have to be endured by Italy. Not only do the people of the Southern tip of Italy now find themselves slaves at the beck and call of Eisenhower and forced to do his bidding, but their fathers and sons compelled to shoulder once more the arms they wearily laid down will as certainly be used by Britain and America as front line troops against the still patriotic Italian forces and the Germany army of liberation, as the French the Serbs, the Czechs, the Indians and others have been used elsewhere on the foremost line of battle for them.

Will Now Starve

Their scanty crops will now be requisitioned to feed the Anglo-American armies and, they themselves will be permitted to starve on the crumbs, as foodstuffs from Europe will no longer reach them. The supplies of other essentials of life with which Germany used to furnish them so liberally will no longer be forthcoming. Britain has already put them on notice that she has no coal to spare for Italy, though Germany used to supply them with millions of tons of fuel, and the precedents of India, Iran and Iraq make it quite clear that nothing that comes in for the anti-Axis armies of occupation will be shared with the enslaved Italian people in the heel and toe of the boot.

All that Britain could not secure by honorable means, namely to get Italy within her grasp and turn the Mediterranean into a British lake in a double move against Germany and to forestall possible future Soviet designs on the Balkans, as well as rendering Russian insistence on control of the Dardanelles untenable;

(Continued on Page 5)